

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1888.

No. 3.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
S. Davidson, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE,
& Raymond, Proprietors.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.

J. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.

A. MCKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.

J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.

S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.

D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.

J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.

R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.

J. MEWEN,
General Blacksmith.

FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.

E. WISMER,
Tinsmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.

J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.

LESLIE GORDON,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
(COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.)

Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Progress Office.
QU'APPELLE.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,
QU'APPELLE.
(OFFICE opposite McEwan's Blacksmith shop.)

BRICK FOR SALE
IN ANY QUANTITY
AT THE
Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.
J. DOOLITTLE.

LIME FOR SALE!
IN ANY QUANTITY.
Apply to **FRANK MARWOOD,**
Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

J. M. Creamer, V.S.

OF REGINA,
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College,
will be at the Leland House, QU'APPELLE,
TUESDAY, NOV. 27, '88,

And thereafter every alternate Tuesday,
For the purpose of treating the ailments of
Horses and Cattle, in fact ALL ANIMALS.

SINTALUTA

Best Wheat Market

ON THE LINE.

C. G. BOOTHE,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE,

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE

Mortgage Sale

OF
FARM LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF
ASSINIBOIA, N. W. T.

UNDER the power of Sale contained in certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, by E. A. Danbury, Auctioneer, at the Wolseley Hotel, in the town of Wolseley, N. W. T., on Friday, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1888, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

The South East quarter of Section ten, in Township eighteen, in range nine, West of the second Meridian, in the North West Territories of Canada.

This farm is about nine miles from Wolseley.

On this land is a good log house, log stable and granary, and about 30 acres are broken. This farm is well situated on the bank of the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Further particulars, terms and conditions of sale, made known on day of sale or on application to Auctioneer or to

ANDREWS & ANDREWS,
Vendors Solicitors,
Winnipeg.

Dated at Winnipeg, Nov. 12, 1888.

Mortgage Sale

OF
FARM LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF
ASSINIBOIA, N. W. T.

UNDER the Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, by E. A. Danbury, Auctioneer, at the Wolseley Hotel, in the town of Wolseley, N. W. T., on Friday, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1888, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

The North West quarter of Section thirty, Township seventeen, in Range twelve, West of the second Meridian, in the North West Territories of Canada, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

This farm is situated about five miles south of Indian Head, a station on the C. P. R.

On this land is a log house and kitchen, good well and about 40 acres broken, good rolling open prairie.

Further particulars, terms and conditions of sale made known on day of sale or on application to Auctioneer or to

ANDREWS & ANDREWS,
Vendors Solicitors,
Winnipeg.

Dated at Winnipeg, 12th November, 1888.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of Henry J. Edwards, late of Qu'Appelle Station in the District of Assiniboia, Cabinet-maker, who died on or about the Third day of July, 1888, intestate, are requested, on or before the Seventh day of December, 1888, to send in to the undersigned by letter, a statement of the nature and amount of their claims, and the securities if any held by them; together with their full names and addresses.

After the said day the estate will be distributed, regard being had for such claims only as the undersigned may then have notice of.

Dated at Qu'Appelle Station this Seventh day of November, 1888.

LESLIE GORDON,
Administrator.

A VOTE.

The People to Decide.

14 to 6.

THE PRINCIPLE AFFIRMED.

On Monday the Legislative Assembly considered the Temperance question and decided by a vote of 14 to 6 in favor of the principle that a vote of the people should be taken on the question of Prohibition or license. It remains to be seen in what way the Legislature will carry out the principle. It is the general impression that the vote should be taken by the Assembly, and it is to be hoped that they will decide upon that course. It is thought they have the power to do it, thought it is claimed by some that the vote should be taken by the Dominion Government. By all means let the vote be taken by the Legislative Assembly and let it be by ballot.

INDIAN HEAD.

From our own correspondent.

—Wheat No 1 hard is 93 cents per bushel.

—Mrs. W. R. Boyd is going on a visit to Ontario next week.

—Threshing will be completed on the Bell Farm in two weeks. Well done Major!

—Threshing is progressing rapidly owing to the fair weather we have at present, and farmers are busy drawing in the golden grain.

—Mr. Matthew Maclean went west last night. He intends visiting San Francisco and other points. The boys gave him a grand send off.

—The skating and curling rink here, 150 ft. by 40 ft., will soon be completed, and will be well patronized during the winter months.

—Work on the experimental farm buildings is suspended for the winter. Mr. Reilly has taken his carpenters to Regina to work at an elevator in course of erection there.

BROADVIEW.

(From our own correspondent.)

—Farmers are still busy threshing and wheat is beginning to pour in, fetching from 60 cents to \$1.

—Balls and rumors of Balls are in the air, and committee men are reported to be busy working up enthusiasm.

—The "Necktie and Patch" social on Wednesday promises to be a success if the energy of the promoters is of any portent.

—Our poet says:

The last throes of summer
Have faded and gone,
And picnics and drives are
Left blank well alone.

—The Dramatic Club are hard at work on another Screaming Farce, and will inflict it on a long suffering public shortly, the date thereof to be divulged soon.

—We had the Rev. Mr. Le Jeune here recently, and congratulated his congregation on having so able a minister, and shall be pleased to see him again.

—In Memoriam—Nov. 13th.—Our old friend, the Indian Summer died out to-day after a painful struggle for existence. He had been with us—off and on—but a short while, and we had fondly hoped he was going to stay amongst us, but he succumbed to the first blizzard of the season, and with a weary sigh laid him down to rest. His only relative, Mrs. Nature, covered him over with a beautiful white pall, and his friend Boreas sent some wreathes—(snow flowers). His last words were: "This is a cold, cold world."

COUNCIL MINUTES.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the council of the municipality of South Qu'Appelle, held at McLane's hall on the 3rd inst.

Present: Couns. Murphy, Smith, Redpath, Cates, Ross, Milne.

Murphy—Ross—That Coun. Redpath take the chair. Carried.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

From H. Kidd, application for the office of collector.

From J. Starr, application for the office of collector.

From J. H. Benson, sheriff, letters re taxes.

From H. F. Palmer re taxes.

From J. A. Barkley re taxes.

From G. J. Willie, poundkeeper's report.

From J. B. Davis, poundkeeper's report.

From J. B. Davis re statute labor.

From G. H. V. Bulyea re arrears of taxes.

From R. D. Strong to G. H. V. Bulyea re certificate of taxes.

From G. H. V. Bulyea, treasurer, statement of amounts credited to the accounts of the following:

School District No. 2.....\$ 1.25
" " " 39..... 6.88
" " " 61..... 8.84
Mill Bonus Fund..... 10.04
Railway Bonus Fund..... 12.54
Cash from Sheriff..... 37.96

Total.....\$77.31

General account overdrawn 54.68

Cash on Hand..... 22.63

From E. J. Weidman, account of \$7.85 for advertising and goods.

From J. C. Price, account of 30 cents for repairing safe.

From J. H. Benson re list of taxes in arrears.

From D. H. McMillan & Co asking that he be allowed to perform the statute labor for that portion of block 189 now assessed to the said company.

Coun. Thompson, chairman, entered and took the chair.

On motion the office of collector was balloted for and resulted in the selection of J. C. Starr.

Redpath—Milne—That the time for the delivery of the collector's roll by the clerk to the collector be extended to the 20th inst. Carried.

The finance committee reported that they had examined the accounts of E. J. Weidman for \$7.85 and J. C. Price for 35 cents and recommended that cheques be drawn in favor of same. They also recommended that a by-law be passed authorizing the chairman and clerk to sign a cheque of fifty dollars in favor of the secretary-treasurer of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society, and that a cheque be drawn in favor of the treasurer of School District No. 2 for \$1.25, the treasurer of School District No. 39 for 6.88 and the treasurer of School District No. 61 for \$2.24 for their respective school districts.

The above report was received and adopted.

Statement of Coun. Smith of money expended for gopher bounty amounting to \$25.45.

Certificate from roadoverseer of District No. 14 showing that D. H. McMillan & Co. had performed statute labor to the amount of 36 days over and above the number of days charged against that portion of block 189 assessed to D. H. McMillan & Co.

Smith—Cates—That this council meet as a final court of revision of the voters lists on Nov. 17th. Carried.

Ross—Redpath—That whereas the extension of time granted to D. H. McMillan & Bro. for the erection of an elevator within the municipality, has expired and that the clerk notify them to that effect. Carried.

Cates—Smith—That a grant of \$10 be made out of the commutation of the statute labor fund, for the stoning of dam on roadway between sections 16 and 17, tp. 19, r. 15 and that the \$4.55 of gopher bounty fund in Coun. Smith's hands be used for some purpose. Carried.

The following by-laws received their several readings and finally passed.

By-law granting aid to Agricultural Society.

By-law appointing collector.

By-law commuting statute labor.

By-law on returns of roadoverseers.

Ross—Cates—That this council do now adjourn to meet the 17th Nov. at 10 o'clock and that the clerk give notice requiring all parties having any complaint to make in regard to the list of lands advertised for sale for arrears of taxes to send the same in writing to the clerk on or before the 16th November. Carried.

Minutes of special meeting of council held in McLane's hall, on the 17th inst.

Present: T. T. Thompson, chairman, and Couns. Ross, Murphy, Cates, Milne, Redpath.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Complaints against the sale of lands were received from Messrs. Thompson & Nelson, F. Bell, J. McMichael, B. Tanner, J. C. Starr, W. C. Cameron.

From Mr. G. S. Davidson re municipal ordinance.

From F. Evans re statute labor.

From H. Davis re statute labor.

From J. H. Benson re arrears of taxes.

From the chairman and the clerk re the contract as emigrant agent, between the council and C. E. Cullen.

From Coun. Murphy re statement of expenditure of gopher bounty, amounting to \$31.25.

From J. F. Cates re arrears of taxes.

From L. Gordon, agent for the trustees of town site, re compromise of taxes.

From C. E. Cullen re immigration.

Redpath—Murphy—That the clerk proceed to Regina and obtain from the register of the land office a complete list of all such lands in the municipality that have been cancelled since 1884 together with the list of all such lands as have been entered for, to enable the council to remit all taxes that were assessed against the land prior to cancellation or second entry. Carried.

Murphy—Ross—That the clerk be instructed to write to the divisional superintendent of the C. P. R. and request him to have the crossings at the west of the immigration buildings planked. Carried.

The chairman of the finance committee submitted the bond given by J. C. Starr for the consideration of the council.

Milne—Murphy—That J. C. Starr's bond and sureties be accepted by the council. Carried.

Ross—Cates—That all papers relating to arrears of taxes be laid over till next meeting of council. Carried.

Murphy—Cates—That the communication of Mr. Davidson be referred to a committee consisting of Couns. Redpath, Ross and Milne, to suggest any change in the municipal ordinance and to report at next meeting of the council. Carried.

Milne—Redpath—That the council would be happy to meet Mr. Scarth or any one of the trustees of town site, to discuss the question of taxes on the lands assessed to the town site trustees, at next meeting of the council on 1st December next. Carried.

Murphy—Milne—That the agreement for the employment of Mr. C. E. Cullen as immigrant agent as now read, be accepted and the necessary by-law be passed and confirmed. Carried.

The by-law appointing Mr. C. E. Cullen immigrant agent, received its several readings and finally passed.

Council adjourned.

—An advertisement of the election expenses of the Hon. E. Dewdney, elected our representative in the Dominion Parliament, appears in this week's PROGRESS.

The Legislature.

Regina, Nov. 13.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15. Journals read and approved. Mr. Plaxton presented a petition from settlers of township 48 Ranges 24 and 25 west second principal meridian, asking the Lieut. Governor-in-Council to open a road between their farms and town of Prince Albert.

Mr. Cayley, when questions from members were asked for, rose and wished to know why there was no fire in the Assembly room and suggested that Miscellaneous Committee should look into it.

Mr. Secord moved, seconded by Mr. Davidson, for a return of the costs in detail of the election of the members of the Assembly.

The speaker thought the House had no means of furnishing such, and Mr. Secord with the consent of the House, changed the motion making it read "That an humble address be presented the Lieut. Governor to furnish etc." which was carried.

Mr. Cayley moved and Mr. Tweed seconded, —That a memorial Committee, to prepare memorials for presentation to the Dominion Government, be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cayley, Tweed, Neff, Ross, Haultain, Richardson, and Oliver.

The mover pointed out this committee would have to deal with questions of temperance and responsible government, among other things, and it was therefore important the committee should be an able one, and he would be thankful for suggestions of other names to be added. Motion carried.

Mr. Tweed moved, seconded by Mr. Cayley, —That a committee on Standing Orders be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Ross, Haultain, Secord and the mover and seconder. Carried.

Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by Mr. Davidson, —That Civil Justice committee consider the desirability of establishing a code of procedure for the collection of small debts at reasonable costs, and report at an early date.

Mr. Cayley said the present Ordinance entailed almost as great costs for collecting \$25 as for two hundred. He cited a case in Calgary where it cost \$30 to collect \$87.

Judge Rouleau was in accordance with the principle of the motion, but thought it would encourage litigation.

Mr. Davidson stated that it was important that something be done to lessen costs of small debts, as merchants, who had a number of these on their hands, at present found a snug sum was required at the outset to commence suits.

Motion carried. House went into committee-of-whole on Agricultural committee's report of chapters of consolidated ordinances. Mr. Turfiff, chairman, said they could not proceed as reports on the chapters left standing yesterday were not ready. Judge Richardson said the matters required a great amount of thought before decision could be given. Committee-of-whole rose and was given leave to sit again.

Mr. Thorburn's bill for abatement of nuisances, etc., outside of municipalities, had not been considered by the committee to which it was referred, and it was placed on the orders for the day for second reading tomorrow.

It was moved that the House adjourn until 3 o'clock to-morrow, as the Advisory Board had arranged with His Honor to have the reply to the address presented between two and three. Some members thought the House should not have to suit itself to His Honor and his Advisory Board, but vice versa Mr. Haultain said that new rules would be arranged in two or three days, and until then he considered the House might be willing to act for the convenience of His Honor. It had been thought of making time of meeting 2:30 under new rules. Motion carried and House adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 14.

House resumed sitting at three o'clock.

A message was read from the Lt. Governor acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the reply to his speech

at the opening of the Legislature.

Mr. Ross presented a petition from Ernest H. Scott, of Moose Jaw, asking that he be allowed to register as a medical practitioner for the Territories.

Referred to Miscellaneous committee. Motion were passed granting leave of absence to Justice Richardson who has a court at Moose Jaw on Friday, to Justice Macleod, who has a court at Dunmore on the same day, and to Messrs. Secord and Tweed who have to be away on business.

Mr. Turfiff moved, seconded by Mr. Oliver, —That in the opinion of this Assembly it is advisable to take a vote of the people to ascertain if a Prohibitory or license law is desired in the Territories. At the request of members this motion was allowed to stand over until Monday next.

Mr. Turfiff moved, seconded by Mr. Davidson, —That Messrs. Oliver, Lineham, Clinkskill, Jelly, Thorburn, mover and seconder be a committee to frame an ordinance governing elections in the Territories. Carried.

Mr. Haultain moved that when this House adjourns it do stand adjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday next.

On being pressed for his reasons for doing this he explained that to-morrow and Saturday were holidays and the committees had no work ready for Friday's sitting. By adjourning until Monday committees would have time to get work ready.

Mr. Oliver exclaimed the reason, given were chestnuts. A long adjournment had been made last week and yet committee work was not advanced as it should have been. There was no reason why they could not sit on Saturday. For members being near at hand to get adjournments to enable them to visit home and attend to business, thus prolonging the session, was a gross injustice to members who came from a distance.

Some further discussion followed. Cayley, Richardson, Secord and Turfiff taking part, when motion was put and declared lost. Yeas and nays were called for and resulted in nine yeas and twelve nays.

Mr. Thorburn moved the second reading of an Ordinance for the protection of public health outside of Municipalities, which carried, and it was decided to go into committee-of-whole on this Ordinance on Monday next. Legislature adjourned.

Regina Nov. 16.

After the reading of the journals to-day the following petitions were received: From the settlers of Pheasant Forks respecting the gopher pest; from the Department of Public Works regarding Government employees in the telegraphic service serving as jurors; a letter from John McDonnell, dated Le Brett post office, May 10th, referring to a portion of a road allowance; from the Department of the Interior, dated August 10th, relative to a suggested change in the road allowance between sections 34 and 35, in township 6 range 2 west of the fifth meridian; a letter from W. G. McLeod, of Prince Albert, dated September, 1888, suggesting alterations in a road allowance; a dispatch from the Secretary of State, dated December 10th, 1887, regarding matters connected with the medical ordinance of 1886; a dispatch from the Secretary of State, dated October 18th, 1888, with an order-in-council dated November, 1887.

Haultain, from the civil justice committee, reported that the following additional chapters of the revised ordinances of the Territories have been considered in committee of the whole.

Chapters 2, respecting public printing; 4, security by public officers; 24, cemeteries; 25, game; 27, poisons; 37, hawkers; 38, billiards and gambling; 39, profanation of the Lord's day; 40, appointment of notaries public.

Haultain moved the adoption of the report, and also that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the same, Jelly in the chair. Carried.

The chairman drew attention to chapter 4, respecting public printing.

Neff — In section one I would ask what the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council means, in council being in brackets, the clause reading as follows: The Lieutenant-Governor [in council] may appoint by commission a Queen's printer for the Territories.

Chairman — I really cannot explain the meaning of it.

Cayley — I move it be struck out. It had better be left until the interpretation ordinance is considered.

The clause was allowed to stand.

Clause two, which authorizes the publication of an official Gazette, Cayley moved that the Gazette be published only once a month. Afterwards he moved once a fortnight. The clause was then carried after a verbal amendment.

The chapter was carried as amended.

Chapter 3, respecting revenue and expenditure. The chairman reported the same as passed by the standing committee without amendments. The words "Lieutenant-Governor in council" again occurring in this chapter provoked a lengthy discussion on the interpretation of the same.

Thorburn referred to the matter and asked for an explanation.

Betts also wanted an explanation.

Neff spoke strongly against the present system of Government. He thought the words Lieutenant-Governor-in-council were something of a travesty though he wished the House to distinctly understand it was out of no disrespect to His Honor. It was the system that he especially attacked. He thought the members were rather in a false position and it was time that they understood what their powers were.

Oliver entered into the constitutional meaning of the phrase Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, and took the ground that the advisory board was nothing more or less than a cabinet.

Cayley thought it best to first have the interpretation clause fully discussed before pronouncing on the phrase in question. He quoted from the act that the expression Lieut.-Governor-in-Council means Lieut. Governor or person administering the Government of the Territories for the time being, acting by and with the advice and consent of or in conjunction with an advisory council of said Territories. It was thought better to let the chapter stand.

On chapter 4, respecting the security given by officers, the whole subject of Lieutenant-Governor-in-council was resumed by Neff with much vigor, the discussion arising on the question of approval of security; this time only by the Lieut. Governor or by such other officer or person as he may appoint for the due performance of the trust reposed in him, and for his duty in accounting for public moneys entrusted to him or placed under his control.

Neff claimed that the system was most objectionable, because in the present instance the so-called advisory council was wholly ignored, and powers greater than these prevailing at Ottawa were allowed the Lieutenant-Governor, though, the speaker said, he did not think the Lieutenant-Governor so far had evinced any sign of abusing his position. Neff said he was strongly opposed to any one man power.

Chap. 25, respecting game, was next considered. Considerable discussion arose on the various clauses and the exact nature of amendments. A lengthy and amusing discussion took place on the damage committed yearly by wild geese. Ross complained that Moose Jaw district suffered a great loss on grain occasioned yearly, while Oliver, Clinkskill and others from northern districts said geese there were staple food. Ross agreed to an amendment, which while applying to his district excepted Alberta. Discussion on same ordinance was also participated in by Davidson. Richardson objected to exceptional legislation. Oliver asked that Cayley do not speak for his (Oliver's) district. He thought Cayley should confine himself to his own constituency.

After considerable discussion the committee proceeded to consideration of chapter 27, an ordinance respecting poisons, when Mitchell, moved, seconded by Thorburn, that the chapter be repealed and that no one be allowed the use of poison in

the territory except under ground for killing vermin.

Cayley moved that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. Carried.

Betts inquired what had become of Assistant Clerk Levasseur.

Rouleau — There is no such officer.

Haultain — On behalf of the Advisory Board I may say I am not aware of any such officer. I shall however, make enquiries and report at next session.

Betts, in proposing his resolution respecting branch railways alluded, to the fact that in his district in 1882 they had raised one hundred twenty thousand bushels of grain. Last year they raised only fifteen thousand not on account of a bad season but because there was no market. He said there was a pressing necessity that railways should be extended to the Saskatchewan. He moved that an address be presented to the Dominion Government praying for the extension of branch lines to the Saskatchewan country.

Oliver supported the motion.

Betts said he wished to add to the motion that a copy be transmitted to the Dominion Government.

Cayley moved the reference of the subject to a committee.

Betts accepted the committee.

Clinkskill in moving a resolution respecting the loyal half-breeds of Bresaylor made a lengthy speech in support of his motion and referred to these half-breeds, and their peculiar situation and suffering during the rebellion. He showed how they had lost all their stock and were taken prisoners by Indians. They never took any part in the rebellion. In support of his defence of their loyalty he read Riel's letter in which he asked them to rise and take Battleford. He moved that on account of the rejection by the half-breed commissioner of claims for compensation of loyal half-breeds for losses sustained, great hardship has been caused thereby and an investigation of the same should be made by a judge of the Supreme court of Saskatchewan district, who should be empowered to grant such compensation to such half-breeds as may be found justly entitled thereto.

Cayley — I would move in amendment that the matter be referred to a select committee consisting of Clinkskill, Sutherland, Hovey, and Oliver.

Sutherland asked that Mitchell's name be added to the committee.

After a short discussion the speaker remarked that Cayley's motion was not an amendment.

Cayley — I will amend it and make it such. While he was preparing amendments considerable discussion occurred on the question of adjournment—whether the House should adjourn until Saturday or Monday. The House decided on the question that when it adjourns it stands adjourned until Saturday at 14 o'clock. Yeas 10 nays 8.

It being 17 o'clock the speaker suddenly left the chair with Clinkskill's motion and Cayley's amendment in his hands.

Regina, Nov. 17.

After reading the journals to-day, Haultain reported from the Civil Justice Committee the following chapters: Eight, twenty-four, thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three. He moved that the report be received.

Haultain moved the House into committee of the whole, Cayley in the chair, on the chapters submitted.

After certain verbal amendments the chapter respecting cemeteries was taken up as read. Chapter thirty-one, respecting hotels and boarding-houses, was reported without amendment. Chapter thirty-two, respecting keepers of livery and boarding stables, was reported without amendment; also thirty-three, respecting chimneys. The committee rose and reported the ordinances.

Jelly submitted a report in reference to E. H. Scott, to the effect that on satisfactory proof being furnished that he has passed the examination required by the ordinance, he be permitted to register as a medical practitioner in accordance with said ordinance.

Jelly moved the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Clinkskill moved that his resolution respecting compensation to leg-

al half-breeds in Saskatchewan for losses during the rebellion be referred to the following special committee to prepare a memorial: Oliver, Brett, Mitchell, Clinkskill. Carried.

Brett moved that his resolution respecting trails be referred to the following committee: Oliver, Clinkskill, Ross, Lineham, Hovey, Brett.

Secord suggested the name of Jelly, which was added.

Clinkskill moved for an address to the Dominion Government for a repeal of the dues for wood cut on Dominion lands and hay cut on same. He spoke at some length in support of his motion, and pointed out that the present dues were a hardship.

Haultain thought that the matter should first be taken into consideration by a special committee before being referred to the Dominion Government. He moved in amendment that the matter be laid before a special committee for the purpose of considering the advisability of a memorial on the subject. The amendment was carried.

Cayley moved that the petition of L. C. West be referred to the civil justice committee. Carried.

Cayley moved that the absence from the House of Messrs. Neff and Richardson be excused. Carried.

The House then went into committee of the whole when the following chapters were considered: On chapter 27 respecting poisons considerable discussion arose. Dr. Brett submitted an important amendment which, after considerable discussion the House ordered to be cyclostyled and distributed before being decided upon. Further consideration of the chapter was therefore postponed.

Chapter 37, respecting hawkers and peddlers was next considered. Considerable discussion arose on this chapter. Some unimportant amendments were made. Brett moved that in incorporated towns and municipalities the right to license peddlers and others be vested in the municipality instead of in the assembly. This amendment was carried after considerable discussion.

Chapter 38 was next considered. Betts endeavored to introduce a similar resolution respecting billiard licenses but the amendment was lost. The chapter was carried after considerable discussion and certain amendments were made.

Chapter 40, respecting notaries public, was then carried, and the House adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 19.

Mr. Speaker took his seat at the usual hour.

Mr. Haultain, from the Civil Justice Committee, reported Chap. one without amendment, and the Assembly went into committee-of-the-whole, Mr. Haultain in the chair.

Chap. 1, the Interpretation Ordinance, was read clause by clause, and of the clause defining the term "Lieut.-Governor" as "Lieutenant-Governor by and with the consent and advice of the Advisory Council," a long discussion took place. Before this some remarks were made on the question of changing the name ordinances to "statutes." Mr. Cayley having moved for an opinion from the legal experts as to the legality of the alteration. The Assembly expressed itself unanimously for the change.

Mr. Cayley then discussed the clause defining the term "Lieut.-Governor in council." Under the old system, he said, this meant the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the whole council in Executive session. In the present system an innovation was made and the term was used to mean the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Advisory Council. Now the question was, should we ask the Lieutenant-Governor to take the whole Assembly into his confidence or should we allow him to perform such acts as the appointment of a School Board simply with the advice of the Advisory Council. To take the sense of the House, he moved the substitution of the term "Legislative Assembly" for "Advisory Council" in the clause.

Mr. Oliver said there was the question, was it provided that the Lieutenant-Governor could sit with

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Sir Morell's Earnings—The Queen and Her Grand-Children—Cribbing News.

Mackenzie and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—An interesting story has found circulation, and may, though for the present unconfirmed, turn out to be true, that Sir Morell Mackenzie intends to devote the gains derived from his book to the funds of St. Bartholomew's hospital. The authorities of that institution, of whom inquiry was made, were obliged to confess that the interesting rumor had not reached their ears, though it naturally filled them with the hope that the news may be true.

The Queen and Her Grandchildren.

The Princess of Wales and her daughters have been unremitting in their attention to the Queen since their arrival in Scotland, and hardly a day passed without their seeing each other. The Queen is very much attached to the Princess of Wales, with whom she has always been on the most affectionate terms. There have been large gatherings of young people at Balmoral. The Queen is never so happy as when she has her grandchildren with her, for, like many old people, she enjoys the brightness and cheerfulness of those younger than herself. Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry naturally encourage the Queen in the respect, and all that the Queen has done in the way of going out and seeing more people at court than formerly is entirely due to their influence. The tableaux at Balmoral were carried out at the instigation of Princess Beatrice, and were most successful, and the Queen greatly enjoyed them.

The Bordeaux Grape Harvest.

The grape harvest is now in full swing in the Bordeaux districts, and the yield will be nearly double that of 1886 and 1887. It is expected to produce upwards of two million hectolitres, or, perhaps, even enough to fill one million hogheads. In any case, it is the most abundant since 1878, although the 1883 vintage was exceptionally large. As the phylloxera and many other pests are no longer feared, the vineyards have been reconstituted and replanted, so that in a few years there will probably be as much clear ground as in the best and most productive vineyards of the present century. The quality of the 1888's will be somewhat unequal and irregular, for the cold and rain in July and August proved most prejudicial. No definite opinions, however, can be offered until next year, when both excellence and defects can be more accurately tested. Those growers who spared their vines no care and attention will be compensated by more or less good wine, but those who were careless and negligent have very poor crops. The 1887 darts possess good body and vivacity and freshness, and perhaps the high prices which they continue to command on the Bordeaux market may be taken as a proof of their fine quality. The selected 1888's are ready for bottling, and will prove useful on account of their moderate price.

Cribbing News.

There is rather a good story told in connection with the New York Herald's colonial "crib" from Sir Morell Mackenzie's book. The Herald did not allow its achievement to appear simultaneously in Paris and New York, and, finding this out on Friday night, the London correspondent of the New York World clapped upon the cable every word of his contemporary's story at the same time the Herald sent through its edition, the two accounts, word for word, appearing simultaneously in the American metropolis. The feelings of Mr. James Gordon Bennett at seeing his costly thunder thus conveyed by his rival, the World, may be imagined, but not described.

Affairs in Spain.

We obtain but a secondary knowledge of affairs in Spain. Hence it is that so little is known here of the serious trouble that is brewing in connection with projected army reforms. These reforms amount in their gravity to the abolition of purchase in the English army, and to the cutting down of various privileges. In Spain the army is everything; it is not Republican, but at the same time it is largely Royalist, and the tension is so severe that unless care is taken there will be a split of which Don Carlos would not be slow to take advantage.

Postmaster-General Raikes.

There is a revival of the rumor that Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General, is to be got rid of, and his enemies have given him the vacant governorship of Queensland. But Mr. Raikes himself is quite comfortable in his present office, and has no personal desire to be sent to the "Coventry" of a colonial governorship. Indeed, his appointment to Queensland would, in the opinion of the civil service, be regarded by the hierarchical family of governors as a scandal, since the post is one of the plum positions in the gift of the Colonial Secretary. The supposition that Mr. Balfour would like to represent the University of Cambridge is hardly enough to justify this revival of the rumor that Mr. Raikes, for his virtues (or sins), is to be converted into a pro-consul.

Universal Remedy for Spiritual Ailments.
Countless are the advertisements which profess to heal all the ills that flesh is heir to, but perhaps for the first time on record a universal remedy for all spiritual ailments has been suggested. The ingenious inventor of this patent moral medicine is a Mr. Howard Livesey, and, in a long letter to the Times, he generously lays his prescription to the world. It is at once cheap, simple and, according to its inventor, absolutely efficacious. It consists in the universal application of the birch-rod. We are all to be made good by whipping; the nostrum of the nursery is to be applied to adult humanity, and all crime will disappear as if by magic. Prisons are to be abolished, the warden will be known no more, and the jailer, with his manacles and keys, will become as extinct as the dodo. An era of honesty, peace and good-will will commence. Not only will crime vanish as a rule from the face of the earth, but in those few cases where it does continue to exist, the criminal will receive with gratitude and thankfulness the punishment

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

Experiment has established that the composition of the fertilizer ought to vary according to the nature of the plant. The beet, rape and wheat require much nitrogen; rye but little; the legumes require none at all. It is potash they need, with a moderate quantity of nitrogen. Corn and sugar cane exact a large quantity of phosphate of lime. Look at the annexed formula, prepared by Professor George Ville for wheat, beets, potatoes, corn and legumes, and translated by the Georgia department of agriculture for its monthly bulletin. Apart from the fertilizer for the legumes, which contains no nitrogen, they are all formed of the four terms which you know—phosphate of lime, potash, lime and nitrogen. They differ from each other only in the respective amounts of these four terms, which are proportioned to the different needs of these various plants.

WHEAT—COMPLETE FERTILIZER NO. 1.
Superphosphate of lime. 324 lbs.
Nitrate of potash. 176 lbs. Nitrogen, 75 lbs.
Sulphate of ammonia. 230 lbs.
Sulphate of lime. 305 lbs.

BEETS—COMPLETE FERTILIZER NO. 2.
Superphosphate of lime. 324 lbs.
Nitrate of potash. 176 lbs. Nitrogen, 75 lbs.
Sulphate of ammonia. 230 lbs.
Sulphate of lime. 305 lbs.

IRISH POTATOES—COMPLETE FERTILIZER NO. 3.
Superphosphate of lime. 324 lbs.
Nitrate of potash. 176 lbs. Nitrogen, 75 lbs.
Sulphate of ammonia. 230 lbs.
Sulphate of lime. 305 lbs.

Here the nitrogen is lessened in quantity, but the amount of potash is increased to 41 pounds.

CORN—COMPLETE FERTILIZER NO. 4.
Superphosphate of lime. 324 lbs.
Nitrate of potash. 176 lbs. Nitrogen, 10 lbs.
Sulphate of ammonia. 230 lbs.
Sulphate of lime. 305 lbs.

The proportion of nitrogen is lessened, but that of superphosphate is carried from 352 to 528 lbs.

LEGUMES—INCOMPLETE FERTILIZER NO. 5.
Superphosphate of lime. 324 lbs.
Chloride of potassium. 500 lbs. Nitrogen, 0.00.
Sulphate of lime. 305 lbs.

This time no nitrogen.

Sausages, Lard and Hams.
To make sausages for long keeping: For fifty pounds chopped pork, fat and lean combined, add one pound two ounces best salt, four ounces each black pepper and pulverized sage, two ounces saltpeter dissolved in a gill of boiling water. Mix until thoroughly incorporated; then pack tightly into narrow cloth sacks and hang in a cold place. If not all consumed during cold weather, it will keep sweet until late in the spring. As many persons do not like heavy seasoned food, and if made only for present use it is advised using only three ounces each of pepper and sage for the above amount of meat, the other proportions of seasoning being correct.

In rendering lard for family use keep the lard from the intestines by itself, and use it during the winter. For long keeping cut the leaf into small sections and place it over a slow fire, stirring it often from the bottom lest it scorch on the kettle (use no water) and cook it slowly until the scraps become slightly crisp, when remove the kettle from the stove and let stand until cool enough to handle safely. Then strain directly into well cleansed stone jars kept for the purpose, and when cold cover and convey them to the cellar. Lard rendered in this way will be pure and white, and keep perfectly sweet for an indefinite length of time.

For curing hams: To each 100 pounds of hams take 8 pounds best coarse salt, 2 ounces saltpeter, 2 pounds brown sugar and 4 gallons water. Slightly rub the hams with fine salt and pack firmly into the barrel. Mix the above after the hams have lain two days and pour over them; it will just cover them. Let the hams remain in the brine six weeks and they are then just right for smoking.

The above receipts are vouched for by a New York correspondent in Country Gentlemen.

Rules for the Stable.

The Sportsman gives the following sound advice to horse owners:

1. Never allow any one to tickle or tease your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment, and does not understand the joke. Never beat the horse when in the stable, as nothing so soon makes him permanently vicious.
2. Keep a horse's bedding dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing in hot, fermenting manure causes thrush.
3. Use the currycomb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain; brushing and rubbing are the proper means to secure a glossy coat. Let the heels be brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes sore heels.
4. When a horse comes in from a journey, the first thing is to walk him around until he is cool. The next thing is to rub him dry. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time to recover, and the appetite to return. Also have his legs well rubbed by the hand; nothing so soon removes a strain.
5. Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up in the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits.

How to Have Rich, Good Milk.

The richness and good quality of milk do not depend wholly on the dairy breeds, but are also largely influenced by the care given to the animals and the food provided for them. If one wants all the milk that can be got from a cow without any reference to its quality, then juicy grass, green corn fodder, brewers' grains, turnips or other roots that have a large proportion of water, warm mash and sloppy food in general will produce it. A constant moist diet will unquestionably produce more milk than a dry one. Moistening hay and fodder with warm water, putting bran into the drinking water to tempt the cow to drink more will also have the same effect. If rich milk is desired at least a fair proportion of substantial food should be given out of which to make it. Good clover hay, corn fodder,

cornmeal, a little oilcake meal and a moderate supply of roots, along with a bran mash, make a good winter diet for a cow and will give richness to the milk. Cows should have all the pure water they will drink, and in winter it is well to warm it for those giving milk. Salting them regularly should not be neglected, otherwise the butter will be long in coming.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATORS.

A Short Chapter on Artificial Incubators by One Who Has Experience.

H. Jacobs, Hammon, N. J., in response to queries asked by Rural New Yorker, makes the following statement: "Incubators are no 'good incubators,' for the operators are good according to the treatment of the operator. We have seen one place, the operator thinks the best. Another thinks the Perfect Hatcher, and another the Keystone, while others pin their faith to the hot water incubator. Some succeed with one and fail with another, while a neighbor succeeds with the kind the other could not work, and fails with one that has been successful. The man does not live who can pick out the best incubator, any more than one can select the best harvester, the best thrasher or the best churn, as each is a favorite with some. The incubators used at Hammon are the Monarch, Perfect, Eureka, Centennial, Keystone and hot water incubator.

The percentage of chicks hatched depends upon the season. Sometimes an operator will hatch 90 per cent. and over, and the next time he may get only 40 per cent. We find that eggs from pullets produce weak chicks, that eggs must not be chilled, that males with frosted combs are of no service, that inbred stock cannot be relied upon, and other objections, yet these difficulties are in the way. The operator who hatches and markets 40 chicks from every 100 eggs is doing well. The loss is in the eggs, not from any fault of incubators, as the eggs have been tested with hens also. With good eggs the number of chicks would be largely increased. Some of the broiler farms are no larger than half an acre. Howe, who marketed about 6,000 chicks, lives on a town lot. The egg difficulty is the greatest drawback. Only a few months of the year are used.

The Jessie and Yale Strawberries.
The Jessie strawberry is very favorably reported upon from many localities, though here and there appears an account of its having failed to come up to expectations. Professor Green believes it will become a standard variety. Secretary E. Williams, of the New Jersey Horticultural society, considers it a promising berry, and this opinion is entertained by Mr. Hale, of Connecticut; Mr. Lovett, of New Jersey; Mr. Kellogg, of Wisconsin, and other progressive growers of small fruit. On the Rural New Yorker's grounds, while the Jessie did fairly well there, it has not shown itself to be at all remarkable. Mr. Kellogg, who has had it on trial four years, says: "Of new varieties I know of nothing so near perfect in every respect as the Jessie." Of the pistillate new varieties, by the way, this grower thinks, no one will be disappointed with Yuba and Ontario.

The Yale, a chance seedling strawberry, that originated in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., it is affirmed, is one of the most promising of the new sorts for a late family or market berry. The Yale has perfect flowers, which enables it to be planted without other varieties to fertilize them. The berries are sound, of good size, of a deep red color; the flesh is solid and red. The fruit ripens ten to twelve days later than the Sharpless.

Rendering Bees Wax.

The following query was recently propounded in The American Bee Journal and answered by reading aparians in different sections of the country: "In rendering out the wax from old brood combs does it make the wax darker if it is boiled in a cast iron kettle than it would be if a tin or copper kettle was used?" James Hedden replied: "Iron should never come in contact with hot wax." A. J. Cook said: "I do not see why it should, but I should not wish to boil the wax much in any kettle." J. M. Shuck replied: "The kettle does not color the wax. Excessive heating colors it, and worse than that, ruins it. Heat it just enough to get the wax out, and no more; boiling does no good." H. D. Cutting said: "Some grades and mixtures of cast iron will darken wax every time, while other grades will have no effect on it. You will notice that some iron kettles will always rust after use and put away for a few days, while others never rust. Copper is best, as you are sure of the results."

The editor of the journal quoted from concluded with: "Yes, take the tin or copper kettle every time. If the iron kettle is old, well used and perfectly clean, it might be used, but the ordinary run of iron kettles will color the wax."

Destroying Ants in the Aplary.

Professor Cook is credited with recommending the following for destroying ants in the aplary: Find their nest and make a hole in the center of it with a crowbar or other iron rod, then turn in half a gill of bisulphide carbon, and immediately fill the hole and cover it with a little clay, which should be trampled down. The liquid vaporizes and kills all the ants. Like gasoline, it is very inflammable, so it must not be exposed, either the liquid or vapor, to the fire.

GAME OF FOOTBALL.

The Selkirks Beat the Standards by Two Goals to One.

WEST SELKIRK, Nov. 12.—An interesting football match was played here on Saturday between the St. Andrews' and the Selkirk teams. The game was a lively one and was witnessed by about two hundred enthusiastic spectators. The time agreed to play was one hour and a half, at the end of which the Selkirks came out victorious with two goals to one. T. H. Longhead captained the St. Andrews' and R. T. Hewitt the Selkirk teams.

IT IS THE GENUINE TASCOTT

The Man Captured in Virginia Said to Answer the Description Closely.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 7.—The announcement that Tascott, who has become famous as the alleged murderer of Mr. Snell, the Chicago millionaire, and on whose head there is a reward of \$20,000, had been captured in the most remote and isolated corner of Amherst county, has created as much surprise and interest as the Cluverius case did in this state a few years ago.

The mountain section where the arrest was made is an unfrequented country, rugged and wild. It is traversed by a road which leads from this end of the Valley of Virginia, crossing the Blue Ridge mountains thirty miles from Lexington, and running east to Piedmont, Va. On the east runs the Virginia Midland railroad from Washington, D.C., to Danville, Va., with Amherst court-house station eighteen miles north of Lynchburg, Va., the nearest point to where the supposed Tascott is confined at Allwood, twenty miles from the railroad on the west. From this it will be seen that the point is isolated, reached only by a lonely mountain road, and with no telegraph for communication.

The correspondent at Lochaird, while en route to Allwood, fortunately met Mr. T.A. Watts, the captor of the supposed Tascott, and a neighbor, L. Parr, who aided Watts in the capture. From these two gentlemen were obtained the following details of the arrest:

Messrs. Watts and Parr were out in the mountains on October 27, and learning that a mysterious stranger, a well-dressed white man, apparently educated and intelligent, had been stopping with a family of mountaineers for some time, an unknown thing in those parts, they went to investigate. Having in possession a full description of Tascott, a copy of the circular offering the \$20,000 reward, and being familiar with the description contained therein, when they saw the stranger they were convinced that he was Tascott. They questioned him closely, and his conflicting stories confirmed their belief that he was a fugitive from justice, and as he bore so strong a resemblance to the Chicago murderer they arrested him. When taken into custody he became very much excited, and asked what he was arrested for. Watts then showed him a copy of the Chicago Tascott-Snell reward circular, which seemed to unnerve him. They searched him and found the scar described as being on Tascott. In his pocket they found a tin-type picture of himself and a manuscript. They took him to his house, near Allwood, and put him under guard. The prisoner claims to be John Hix, of West Virginia, but would give no further information as to his identity.

After securing the man Watts and Parr telegraphed to the Chicago chief of police, and also to the governor of West Virginia, to know if the man was wanted for the Ryan murder in that state. Watts had several copies of the tin-type made, which were forwarded to Chicago. At Lochaird information was received from the governor of West Virginia that the man is not wanted in that state. Parr says they have not taken their prisoner to the authorities at the Amherst court-house because they fear a writ of habeas corpus before proof can reach them.

The silence of the Chicago authorities in connection with the case is mystifying. Watts and Parr have been at considerable expense and trouble in working up the case, and are perplexed and discouraged. At 9 o'clock nothing from Chicago had been received. Watts and Parr still believe their man is Tascott.

CAUGHT BY INDIANS.

George Godin, the Edmonton Outlaw, in Custody.

EDMONTON, Nov. 8.—George Godin, alias Keskemasis, the outlaw, was captured by Indians last night. While in hiding on Stony Plain, Enoch and some companions surprised him and bound him with ropes, and he is now in the custody of the mounted police here.

Northern Pacific Earnings.

The earnings for the Northern Pacific road for the first week in November were as follows:

	1888.	1887.	Increase.
Freight	\$346,392	\$305,156	\$41,236
Passenger	95,512	80,729	14,783
Miscellaneous	18,000	15,925	2,075
Total	\$459,904	\$401,810	\$58,094

Through Connection.

The C. P. R. and Manitoba road have each put a number of colonist cars in the service between St. Paul and the coast. Going south and west no changes of cars will be made. The new colonist cars put on this route by the St. P. M. & M. are models of comfort. The berths are nicely partitioned off from each other by brass net work, and a range has been placed at each end of the cars, enabling foreigners to cook their own food.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

After spending Ten Winters South, was Cured by Scott's Emulsion.

146 Centre St., New York.
June 25th, 1888.

The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Bronchial affections, and since then have been obliged to spend nearly every Winter South. Last November was advised to try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, and to my surprise was relieved at once, and by continuing its use three months was entirely cured, gained flesh and strength and was able to stand even the Blizzard and attend to business every day.
C. T. CHURCHILL.
Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

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THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Now that a large measure of re-
sponsible government has been given
to the Northwest Territories, and
our Assembly is facing the problem
of legislation, no patriot can be dis-
interested in the great questions
which must be considered at the
fountain of our Provincial life. One
subject faces and puzzles us beyond
many—what shall be done with the
liquor question. On some points
there is little diversity of opinion.

1. With the present permit sys-
tem none are satisfied.

2. Smuggling and secret drink-
ing are carried on to some extent
under the present law.

3. Still on the whole much less
drink is consumed than there would
be under license, and therefore the
direst evils of drink are circum-
scribed. Very few families, if any,
are ruined by drink.

4. Too much warmth of feeling
has been shown in the discussion of
the subject and extremists on both
sides have prevented full and clear
investigation. It becomes every
man to be temperate and calm in
the discussion of this matter, and
never were cool heads more needed
than now.

5. Legislation in a free state is
simply the voice of the people.
Where the public sentiment on any
question rises to a certain point then
all legislators must stand aside who
will not enact what the people de-
mand. If therefore our legislators
were to act for Prohibitionists alone
and give us a Prohibitory act, pure
and simple, that might do well for
those of us who favor that, but cer-
tainly would not for the large num-
ber of people who do not want it,
and have made up their minds not
to have it if they can prevent it.
Now they must legislate for the
whole people. Then why not let
the people say what they want. It
may be and is replied that British
legislation is carried on upon all
questions through the people's re-
presentatives. But the liquor ques-
tion is an anomaly in this regard,
and the direct vote of the people on
the question has sufficient precedent
in Canadian politics. One great cry
has been, that this law has been
given us, and is not of the people.
By all means let this objection be
used no more, but let the people re-
turn their verdict.

6. If the large majority of the
electors believe it is in the interests
of good government and morals,
they have the right to pass an abso-
lute Prohibitory law, even though it
might be a hardship to deny some of
the facility of getting liquor.

7. That if there be no such ma-
jority, then a prohibitory law, if on
the statute book, would be a dead
letter.

8. As the large majority of the
elected members gave a distinct
pledge that they would favor a vote
of the people, there is little reason
to think that they will fail us, for
they are the people's choice, and
will, no doubt, do what the people
wish in this as well as other matters.

9. Many desire license purely in
order that they may engage in the
business to make money out of it no
matter what the result of the traffic
may be.

10. Why it should be expected
that license will be a remedy for the
evils of drink, is difficult to see,
since Prohibition is a measure which
has been adopted in countries long
under license as a relief from the
evils of that system. Surely we
should pause before we adopt what
they have discarded.

11. Many propose as a remedy
that permits to bring in liquors be
given by a Territorial Commissioner,
appointed especially for that pur-
pose, and altogether apart from the
Governor.

12. That every elector ought to
have the right to import for his own
use a limited amount of liquor, but
not for sale.

13. That only on proof of abus-
ing his permit shall the right to
get one cease.

14. That depots should be pro-
vided for sale of spirits for medicinal
purposes, in sealed packages by
officers appointed by the Territorial
Commissioner on recommendation
of responsible parties, and salaried
by the Government, all profits to go
to the public revenue.

15. The chief evils of licensing
are from the open sale by the glass,
and the treating in public houses.

16. Even should license be de-
cided upon, it then becomes an im-
portant matter to consider what is
the best form of license.

17. High license is mentioned;
But will not that compel the vendor
to rush his business to its utmost
capacity, and that means much drink
and much damage; and it will also
open the door to illicit sales on every
hand.

18. In this sparsely settled coun-
try with such a rigorous climate it
would seem a calamity to introduce
license in the ordinary way. Let
the vote be taken—whether we
shall have license to sell as in the
East, or Prohibition of the ordinary
sale, but with provision for sale for
medicinal, mechanical and sacra-
mental purposes by Government
officers, who shall have no direct
interest in the profits of the sales.
Far sooner than licenses let us adopt
a system of permits as under para-
graphs 11, 12, 13, and 14 above—
which would prevent the evil of
drinking at the open bars. Indeed
we are not sure but what this is, all
things considered, the best enact-
ment that is feasible at present.

19. In the event of license car-
rying, then it will be a question for
the legislature to determine as to
what form of license shall be given
and what relation the vendor shall
hold to the Government.

20. If Prohibition carries, then
provision must be made for sale for
the purposes indicated and for no
other purpose.

21. License, it is claimed, would
give a larger revenue. But if we
raise \$200,000 revenue, there must
be a business in sales to amount to
five times that sum, or even
more, to pay salaries, rent, and cost
of stock. This means \$1,000,000
spent in drink. But how many
will be really benefitted by it?
Most assuredly many who drink
will be injured, and certainly many
families and others will suffer from
those who drink. Can we therefore
afford, from these considerations, to
grant licenses? Is not the income
from license largely blood money?
Let us honestly weigh the whole
subject and act as best we can for
God and home and native land.

Cardinal Manning, the head of
the Roman Catholic Church in Eng-
land, and one of the most able ad-
vocates of abstinence and Prohibi-
tion, has just celebrated his 80th
birthday.

NO COMPROMISE.

The McLeod Gazette reverts to
the liquor question, and calls the
memorial adopted by the Northwest
Council in 1887 a compromise be-
tween Prohibition and license. It
so, it was a very jug-handled one.
That memorial asked for the repeal
of the Prohibitory clauses of the
Northwest Territories Act without
consideration of the wishes of the
people, such repeal to come into
force one month after the next
meeting of the Legislature, and ex-
tending the operations of the Scott
Act to the Territories. The Gazette
claims that the Temperance people
could have availed themselves of
taking a vote under the Scott Act
and if successful, prevent the issue
of licenses. The Gazette must
know that was a very one sided
compromise. In the first place, if
the Territorial Act had been carried
out as was at first intended, we
would have had Prohibition, pure
and simple, the permit clause being
intended to provide for the use of
spirituous liquors for all other pur-
poses than a beverage. Prohibition-
ists were satisfied with the law it-
self. Their dissatisfaction is with
its administration, but even under
Mr. Laird or Mr. Dewdney, the per-
mit system was away ahead of the
Scott Act, which is really not Pro-
hibition, but local option as to the
granting of licenses. The Prohibi-
tionists of the East are not satisfied
with the Scott Act, and there is no
retrogression with people of like
views in the Northwest. It was
those who are opposed to Prohibi-
tion that have been pressing for a
vote of the people, but they want
the "odds in their favor," or even
license if they can get it without
that vote. Let the issue be Pro-
hibition or license, and let the
people decide it by a direct
vote. Nothing can be fairer than
that. It was generally understood
that we had Prohibition when the
people now here came into the Territo-
ries, and it being the law of the land
it rests with those who are opposed
to it to vote it out if they can, while
Prohibitionists stand for the law as
it was originally intended. In the
Provinces where a license law is in
force the order of things is reversed,
the Temperance advocates have to
vote out the license law if they are
sufficiently numerous.

The Gazette prates about taking
the vote by districts. Such a thing
is contrary to our position. The
Territories are governed by one set
of laws, one Governor, one Legisla-
ture, and although three in name
they are to all intents and purposes
one province of the Dominion. As
such, on the liquor question, as well
as in other matters, we must be
governed by one law. Until each
provisional district has its separate
government, the Prohibitionists of
Assiniboia are not prepared to de-
sert their friends in Alberta or Sas-
katchewan, whatever the licensites
of those districts might be ready to
do. Let them be men and stand by
their friends in Assiniboia in the
fight that must inevitably come on.
A fair field and no favor is all the
Prohibitionists want, and if they do
not win, it will be because many
who profess to be on our side are
too indifferent to work for the de-
sired end.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
NOW SELLING
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Clothing, Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
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Wheat, Graham Flour, etc., etc.*

Four different grades of Flour at Mill Prices.

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Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

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A trial solicited from parties having lame or
interfering horses. Plow Shares made to
order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.
Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

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Insurance Agent,
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LUMBER,
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DOORS,

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Branch at Indian Head.

S. Peter's Women's Guild

(late Ladies' Aid Society.)

HAS RESUMED ITS MEETINGS for
work and is now prepared to receive
Orders, Mending, Knitting, Crochet, and
all manner of Plain and Fancy Work are
executed by the Guild. For further par-
ticulars apply to

MISS BOYCE, Sec.-Trea.

S. Peter's Women's Guild
Qu'Appelle, Sept. 27, 1888.

In the Sick Room.

Pure air and proper food are the fundamental points in the care of the sick; the two pillars of good nursing on which the whole structure rests. If these are withheld, all else that can be done is like pouring water in a sieve—a little clings while the greater part is lost. When these are given, many minor details that are usually insisted upon as of great importance may be overlooked or omitted, without serious detriment to the sufferer. To the superficial observer they may seem easy things to furnish, but any physician with a large practice will testify that he has more or less difficulty in obtaining them for his patients under the most favorable circumstances. In many cases, even with incessant watchfulness on his part, he cannot be sure that in his absence they are provided in proper quantities and continuously. In order to have pure air the most scrupulous cleanliness must prevail in the sick room, all the surroundings of the invalid must be spotlessly neat and fresh. To keep them so requires no small amount of care and ingenuity on the part of the nurse, and all her knowledge will be needed to do it without disturbing and irritating her charge. It is evident, then, that pure air involves much more than the mere labor of opening and shutting a window.

To provide proper food for a sick person it is indispensable that the nurse should know something of the effect of different forms of food on the human system; what kinds are best adapted to repair the waste of disease, and how they can be administered to obtain the best result. Milk, for instance, which is the staple article of diet for most persons suffering from serious illness, may be so given as to be positively injurious instead of beneficial. Although it is a liquid, when swallowed, the action of the gastric juice in the stomach turns it into a solid curd, like soft blue nanage. This must be again converted into a liquid before it can be absorbed to add to the nourishment of the body. If too much is given at once a mass of curd is formed which is more than the stomach can take care of in its weakened condition. It digests very slowly, or not at all, and causes discomfort and oppression if it is not rejected altogether, exhausting instead of nourishing the patient.

Queen Victoria's Baby Things.

One of the features of the celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee was an exhibition of a number of playthings and articles of wearing apparel that belonged to the Queen in her infancy and early childhood. The dresses, the stockings, and even the bibs of the Queen had been preserved, and were shown in this exhibition. The playthings included the favorite doll of the Queen's early childhood, or rather the ghost of her favorite doll, for it had lost an arm, an eye, an ear, and probably, though we are not so informed, the tip of its nose. A great deal of the doll's life-blood—that is to say, its soul—had gone out through a wound in its chest, and it was almost entirely bald. Its mouth was parted, as if it were trying to speak!

There was a pair of little slippers in the exhibition and the sight of them inspired one writer to imagine them traversing the whole earth through the possessions of the British crown, tramping through Ireland, through Canada, through the British South Sea Islands, through South Africa, through Australia and India and Cyprus and Malta, and past Gibraltar homeward. A long march for a pair of baby slippers.

One little stocking, whose mate was gone, was exhibited all by itself. There was a great deal of wondering where the other stocking was, but nobody knew.

Not all the articles in the exhibition pertained to Queen Victoria's infancy. One of the things shown was a piece of her wedding cake, so hard, it is said, that not even a smashing native of India could have eaten it.

Gold is dispersed over almost all the world, in one or other of those various forms, either in auriferous quartz, ancient river gravels, in modern alluvium or on the beds of streams. In Britain where large quantities exist in the form of lodes, a certain amount of local gold is found near Dolgelly, dispersed through veins of quartz, but hardly in sufficient quantities to repay crushing. In Scotland a few of the streams in Sutherland, tributaries of the Helmsdale river, bring down small nuggets from the neighboring drift. In Ireland gold occurs in places among the Wicklow hills, but none has yet been discovered in the natural matrix, though a few specks have sometimes been observed on rocks in different parts of the country. Europe as a whole, however, is poor in gold. A little has at times been mined in the Thuringian forest; considerable amounts exist in Bohemia; Hungary and Italy yield fair quantities; and a moderate amount is found in the Ural mountains, both in original deposits and in beds of river sand. In the last-named case, the specks are too small to be separately visible to the naked eye.

In Asia there is far more gold. India has a vast amount, if you can only get at it—I do not wish to encourage reckless speculation—chiefly by crushing very solid rock. Siberia also contains plenty of gold, and other outlying countries come in for their share. But where "Asia's sunny mountains roll down their golden sand," or, to be more precise, on the gold coast and elsewhere, still richer deposits have long been known, while the Transvaal just at present forms the newest Eldorado of adventurous miners and still more adventurous, not to say foolish, investors. In America there is gold in California, gold in the Rocky mountains, gold in the Alleghenies, gold in Canada. And in Australia there is more gold still, though the yield of late has steadily fallen off, and the mines of Victoria have begun to show symptoms of gradual exhaustion.

Mrs. HARRIET BECHER STOWE emphatically denies the story which is circulating to the effect that she could never have written "Uncle Tom's Cabin" if she had known the colored people as she knows them now, after a residence at the South.

A most important step has been taken in France, in the election of a lady, Madame Kermadec, to a place in the Higher Council of Public Instruction. A very wide constituency—teachers and other, and women as well as men—was required to attain this result.

In the Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, of the paintings and sculptures over one thousand nine hundred in number, two hundred and forty-two are the works of women. It is only fifteen years since women artists were admitted to the Royal Academy.

Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Dr. E. M. Cushman, and Miss Kerrison, of New York, will sail on the eighteenth of June, intending to spend the summer in Europe. They will devote a month to England, and give the remainder of the time to a tour on the continent.

When the Moon Changes.

During a long storm persons who are well versed in weather lore are often heard to console themselves with the prediction that there will be a change of weather when the moon changes. Nasmyth and Carpenter characterize as a popular error in its most absurd form this belief that a gradual turning of the moon's face toward and away from the sun could, at certain points, upset the existing condition of our atmosphere, generate clouds and pour down rain. In England and the same may be said of America the weather changes about every three days, and there is a change of the moon every seven days, so that many coincidences must occur. Those who believe that "the moon rules the weather" always credit such coincidences to lunar influences. But the theory is untenable unless it applies to every case, and unless the same effect is always produced by the same cause. To suppose that a change of the moon will turn dry weather to wet, or wet to dry, indiscriminately, is the merest childishness, and contrary to all meteorological records.

Parlor tables are numerous, but of a light style, artistic and pretty. The tops covered with a scarf or cover of India silk, or some soft silk fabric and of colors to match the walls.

Small designs are much to be preferred to large ones for carpets, and are more economical both in wear and fitting over, but if a large pattern is to be used by all means put it in the largest room.

A fancy for wall hanging is after the old English style of tapestry for which chintz, soft India silk or cretonne may be used, fluted or plain, and caught at the top and bottom with a gilt molding.

This is an area of ribbons, and everything may be tied up with fancy ribbons of the same or different shades. It is, however, desirable to select such colors as will contrast or harmonize with the furnishing of walls, carpets, rugs or pictures. Too many colors cheapen the effect of a room.

FARMERS.

Farmers should take an agricultural paper, and when they can get weekly for a whole year by sending us 25 cents in addition to their regular subscription to this paper no one should neglect it. FARM AND RESIDE is published weekly and its subscription price is 75 cents a year, but by a special agreement with the publishers we have secured its low rate for our subscribers. Send in your 25 cents to us now.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Harness & Saddlery
HIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
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ETC., ETC., ETC.
Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith
Carriage and Wagon Builder.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and warranted to work. A large quantity of
IRON AND COAL
KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.
Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skein for wagons.

NEW BAKERY
A. McKenzie,
QU'APPELLE.
BREAD! FRUITS!
CONFECTIONERY, &c.,
Constantly on hand.
Birthday and Bride's Cakes
A SPECIALTY.

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FORWARDERS,
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Lumber, Lath, Shingles
DOORS, SASH
Building Paper, etc
Office West of C.P.R. Station.
QU'APPELLE.
BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.

QU'APPELLE
MEDICAL HALL,
In "The Progress" Building.
A CAREFULLY ASSORTED STOCK OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,
FORMING A FIRST CLASS DRUG & STATIONERY STORE,
Horse and Cattle Medicines a Specialty.
Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded
PRICES RIGHT.
WM. BRYDON,
(Late Examiner of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.)
Qu'Appelle, Oct. 18, 1888. **MANAGER.**

NEW
Fall and Winter Goods!
NOW OPENED OUT.
S. H. CASWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant and Banker.
Post Office Store, Qu'Appelle.

THE LE LAND HOUSE.
Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

Love & Raymond,
PROPRIETORS.
Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated, Everything
New and First-Class Throughout
SUITS FOR FAMILIES. **TERMS MODERATE.**

A Full Assortment of Furniture!
OF ALL KINDS
Kept Constantly on Hand,
ALSO IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF
Coffins andaskets.

GEO. H. V. BULYEA,
Corner Qu'Appelle St. and Ninth Avenue, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

S. H. COLLINS.
QU'APPELLE,
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
Any Price You Want Them
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BOOTS MADE TO ORDER
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J. G. McKENZIE,
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QU'APPELLE STATION.
Fit and Workmanship
Guaranteed.
TERMS CASH.

THE HIGHEST
MARKET PRICE
Will be paid for
W H E A T
Delivered at the
QU'APPELLE
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We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership between Wm. H. Gray and Wm. H. Bell, carrying on business in Qu'Appelle as Butchers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts due by the late firm, will be paid by Wm. H. Bell and all parties indebted to the late firm are requested to pay the same to Wm. H. Bell, who will continue the business.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1888.
WM. H. GRAY.
WM. H. BELL.

WM. BRYDON, Witness.
N.B.—In reference to the above the undersigned desires to thank the public for their hearty support of the late firm, and solicits a continuance of the same.
WM. H. BELL.

—THE—
Canadian Pacific Railway
—IS THE—
Short & Direct Line
TO THE EAST.

Through trains leave in n'p'g daily (except Thursdays) at 18 o'clock, for
Port Arthur, London, Toronto,
Hamilton, Montreal, Kingston,
Ottawa, Portland, Qu'bec,
Halifax, St. John, Boston,
NEW YORK and all other points in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces and Eastern States.

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For tickets and information apply to C. P. R. City Ticket Office, 471 Main St., or at the Depot. **GEO. H. CAMPBELL,** Ticket Agent.
GEO. OLDS, **LUCIUS TUTTLE,**
Gen. Traffic Mgr. Passgr. Traffic Mgr.
ROBT. KERR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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CANADA'S LARGEST PAPER.

REDUCED TO \$1 A YEAR!

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Notwithstanding this great reduction, the high standard of the paper will be maintained in every particular. No other paper possesses so large and competent a staff of correspondents throughout Manitoba and the Territories, furnishing the local news from every point. Its telegraphic news from all parts of the world is unrivalled in quantity and excellence. Parliamentary proceedings at Ottawa, Winnipeg and Regina are fully reported. Among its special features are correct and exhaustive market reports and prices, agricultural information, educational news, verbatim reports of Dr. Talmage's eloquent sermons, answers to legal, medical and veterinary questions by competent practitioners, and the regular publication of serial stories by the most popular authors.

Any person sending ONE DOLLAR now will receive the paper up to January 1, 1890, getting the balance of this year free.

Send your name and post-office address plainly written, with ONE DOLLAR, addressed to THE WEEKLY CALL, Winnipeg, and register it at your post-office.

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THREE MONTHS FREE

THE EMPIRE, since its establishment has met with unprecedented success, and already stands in the proud position of Canada's Leading Journal, but in order to place the WEEKLY EDITION in the hands of every farmer in the Dominion this fall, the publishers have determined to give the Weekly

Three Months Free

to every subscriber paying for one year in advance before 1st of January, 1890.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR \$1.

Now is the time to subscribe.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
Executed at the office of
The Qu'Appelle Progress

MONDAY'S MELANGE.

An Editor's Possessions—Three Englishmen Have Statues in France.

Secretary Endicott Forbids Use of Tobacco in the War Department.

At a country exhibition a small house made entirely of boxes of honey has the appropriate inscription of "Home, sweet home." New Lebanon (N. Y.) Shakers, is an Englishman who came to this country in 1825. He is now eighty years of age, but vigorous in mind and body.

King Khoulalontorn, of Siam, has just forwarded his wedding present to his royal brother of China. It consists of a footstool of massive gold, studded with large rubies, and represents a value of \$300,000.

Prince Constantine, of Greece, is only Duke of Sparta by the creation of his father, the king. The Greek parliament decline to permit any titles of nobility and only allow their monarch's sons to be called princes by courtesy.

One afternoon as the Prince of Wales was walking across the Place de la Concorde, Paris, he met Gen. Boulanger. They never speak as they pass by, as they have never been presented to each other. They looked at each other very sharply.

In a crowded car in Cincinnati, recently, Gen. Sherman carried a likely young colored maiden on his knees for five blocks. She was snatching at the straps, which were just out of her reach, when Gen. Sherman gently seated her on his martial knee.

The London Academy speaks enthusiastically of the merits of James Whitcomb Riley's book of poems, "Old Fashioned Roses." It says, among other things, that "it can hardly be denied that the average of American books of verse is higher than the English."

Dr. Morell Mackenzie's three daughters have a cottage of their own on his grounds, with special apartments, in which they pursue their studies and occupations. The youngest is giving her time to music, and the second daughter to painting, while the eldest is in journalism.

Count Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, was found by a visitor at his country place engaged in repairing the cottage of one of his tenants. The count was kneading clay in a large tub, into which a peasant woman was shoveling it. The count's daughter was spinning string for binding straw to thatch the roof.

King Milan, of Serbia, had a very cool reception in Austria apart from the official ceremony observed at the visits of foreign sovereigns to Vienna. It is asserted that the Emperor Francis Joseph seriously remonstrated with him for not paying his gambling debts and for allowing his quarrel with Queen Natalie to become a public scandal.

Marshall P. Wilder tells that at a big reception in London he got into conversation in a corner with a quiet, steady, middle aged gentleman. "I would rather talk to a plain person like yourself," he said "in a quiet fashion, than to the Duke of Teck, who I believe is here." Mr. Wilder found later on that his quiet companion was the Duke of Teck himself.

Miss Elizabeth Gardner, the American artist, in a private letter from Royat, France, says: "This summer I have much enjoyed the society of Rosa Bonheur and her sister, who have been my near neighbors. Every day they go off to the surrounding villages to make studies. This splendid woman is still full of energy and of enthusiasm for her art. She has that simplicity of life and conversation which gives such a charm to intercourse with the most of the French masters. Usually unsocial, in sympathetic company she is most affable."

LITERARY HARD WORKERS.

Scott turned out his wonderful romances until he earned for himself the names of "The Great Magician" and "Wizard of the North."

Trollope published forty-five three volume novels in all, and he received in hard cash for them the sum of £70,000, something like \$350,000.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was a very slow composer, and his note book, published by Moore, shows how he polished and worked over some of his most famous epigrams.

Byron wrote the "Bride of Abydos" in four days and the "Corsair" in ten, though as a general thing he was not a very rapid writer, often rewriting and making many erasures.

Goldsmith labored over his poetry excessively, though his prose flowed forth with ease and without erasures. Ten lines of the "Deserted Village" he considered a good day's work.

James Payn, the present well known novelist, it is said, has turned out as the product of his pen in thirty years over 100 volumes, mainly fiction, but embracing some other topics.

Gray wrote with very great labor and difficulty, and when he was once asked why he had written so little poetry his reply was: "Because of the great exertion in the labor of composition."

For immensity of performance Alexander Dumas heads the list. His literary career lasted about forty years, and he boasted that during that time 1,300 volumes were published under his name.

A Vienna translation of George Eliot's "Felix Holt, the Radical," was entitled "Felix! Hold the Rascal!"

An English translation of a German novel rendered Ich habe einen Gast bekommen (I have got a guest) by "I have become a ghost."

In a French version of "Guy Mannering" the phrase "a stick minister" (unsuccessful preacher) figured as un ministre assassin.

An Englishman some years ago came to a foreign teacher to be "finished" in German, and was asked to write a sentence of colloquial English and then to translate it. He wrote: "He has bolted and has not settled his bill," translating it "He has driven in a bolt and has not colonized his back."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Secretary Endicott has forbidden the use of tobacco in the war department.

Mrs. John A. Logan will spend a year abroad, acting as the chaperon of the Misses Pullman, who will study music at Berlin.

Empress Frederick is greatly pleased with Sir Morell Mackenzie's book, and has written a letter of nearly twenty pages to tell him so.

Three Englishmen now have statues in France—Lord Brougham at Cannes, Jenner at Boulogne-sur-Mer and Shakespeare at Paris.

Editor Burbanks, of The New Orleans Picayune, has eleven children, seven horses, a pack of dogs, a pet camel, six parrots, a steam yacht, an orange grove and \$2,000,000 in bonds.

Senator Hearst, of California, is said to have at least one mine to every mining state and territory in the country. He began his mining ventures as a day laborer in the mountains.

Elder F. W. Evans, the able leader of the William Shakespeare turned out those marvelous plays of his with astonishing rapidity. Two and three and sometimes four in a year! Thirty-six in all, in about twelve years, managing one or more theatres also, and acting at times.

OSCULATORY TIDBITS.

Pliny describes the introduction of the custom to the degeneracy of the Roman ladies.

Cato the Elder recommends the plan to the serious attention of all careful heads of families.

A nuptial kiss in church at the conclusion of the marriage services is solemnly enjoined by the York Missal and the Sarum Manual.

The senoritas of Mexico, it is said, have but a faint idea of kissing, that art from which so few possess the capacity of extracting the most available ecstasy.

An American naval officer who, while in Japan, had become smitten with a Chinese girl, invited her to give him a kiss. Finding her comprehension of his request somewhat obscure, he resorted to the action to the word, and took a delicious kiss. The girl ran in another room, exclaiming: "Terrible man eater. I shall be devoured."

AGED PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Leo XIII, the pope, is 78.
John Gilbert, the actor, is 78.
Von Moltke, the soldier, is 88.
O. W. Holmes, the poet, is 79.
J. G. Whittier, the poet, is 84.
Neal Dow, the reformer, is 84.
R. W. Weir, the painter, is 85.
J. S. Blackie, the scholar, is 79.
T. J. Conant, the scholar, is 85.
J. D. Dana, the geologist, is 75.
Alfred Tennyson, the poet, is 79.
Robert Browning, the poet, is 78.
Octave Feuillet, the author, is 78.
David D. Field, the lawyer, is 83.
Jules Grevy, the statesman, is 81.
Sidney Bartlett, the lawyer, is 82.
John Bright, the statesman, is 77.
John Ericsson, the engineer, is 85.
J. H. Newman, the cardinal, is 87.
T. D. Woolsey, the publicist, is 87.
H. E. Manning, the cardinal, is 80.
M. E. Chevreul, the chemist, is 102.
Earl Granville, the statesman, is 73.
Giuseppe Verdi, the composer, is 74.
Sir G. B. Airy, the astronomer, is 87.
George Bancroft, the historian, is 83.
P. T. Barnum, the philosopher, is 78.
Jefferson Davis, the statesman, is 80.
Baron Hulner, the diplomatist, is 77.
A. G. Thurman, the statesman, is 75.
Simon Cameron, the statesman, is 80.
Prince Bismarck, the statesman, is 73.
Pasha Musurus, the diplomatist, is 81.
Hannibal Hamlin, the statesman, is 79.
Ambrose Thomas, the composer, is 77.
Sir Richard Owen, the anatomist, is 84.
Peter R. Kenrick, the archbishop, is 82.
James McCosh, the metaphysician, is 77.
Ignatius Dollinger, the theologian, is 89.
George Ticknor Curtis, the lawyer, is 78.
Ferdinand de Lesseps, the engineer, is 83.
Jean Louis Meissonier, the painter, is 78.
Robert Eberhard Busen, the chemist, is 77.
F. A. P. Barnard, the college president, is 73.
William E. Gladstone, the statesman, is 79.
Sir William R. Grove, the physicist, is 77.
Alexander W. Kinglake, the historian, is 77.
Andrew P. Peabody, the clergyman, is 77.
J. L. A. Quatrefages, the naturalist, is 73.
Thomas E. Vermilye, the clergyman, is 85.
Ernest Wilfred Lagonave, the dramatist, is 81.

Profit and Loss.

A prominent legal firm in this city which does a great deal of business for a rich mercantile concern lately rendered a bill which the senior partner of the mercantile establishment, who was accustomed to liberal charges, thought was too high. He therefore took the bill to the law firm and asked the chief to look it over and see if it was all right. The account was subsequently returned with \$10 added for "advice as to the reasonableness of the bill."—Boston Journal.

Lessing was 37 when he wrote the great critique, "The Laccoon," 43 when he wrote his tragedy, "Emelia Galotti," 48 when he gave to the world his charming comedy, "Minna von Bernheim."

Dickens wrote "Boz Sketches" at 24; "Pickwick" 25; "Oliver Twist," 26; "Nicholas Nickleby," 27; "Barnaby Rudge," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Master Humphrey's Clock," 29; "Martin Chuzzlewit," 32; "Dombey and Son," 36.

Scott wrote "Leonora" and "Wild Huntsman," at 25; "Lay of the Last Minstrel," 34; "Guy Mannering," "Rob Roy," "Ivanhoe," "The Heart of Midlothian," from 41 to 48; "Kenilworth," "Quentin Durward," "Peveril of the Peak," 45 to 54.

At the age of 39 Shakespeare wrote his "Lucrece." His "Venus and Adonis" was composed at an earlier age. When he had reached 33 many of his best dramas had been written, "Richard III," "Merchant of Venice," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Richard II" and "All's Well That Ends Well." At 40 he wrote "Hamlet."

NEWSY NOTES.

The Use of Tobacco Forbidden—Dr. Morell Mackenzie's Three Daughters.

A Novel Electric Railway—An Envelope—A French Aeronaut.

An endless railway train, consisting of 400 platform cars, is to be one of the attractions at the Paris exposition.

A track of land containing 1,000,000 acres in Aroostook county, Me., has been sold for \$1,000,000. The deed recorded contains 25,000 words.

There died in Havana recently, at the age of 114 years, a negress, Mercelina Compos. She leaves a 90-year-old son, and a 12-year old great-great-grandson.

Ezra French, engineer on the northern Adirondack, left his engine for an hour one day on a recent trip, and on returning brought a fine deer, which he had shot.

There are 400 steam and sailing vessels, aggregating 999,000 tons, being built in the United Kingdom, as compared with 249 vessels of 349,000 tons at this time last year.

The grand vizier at Constantinople has issued a decree forbidding the publication of the morning papers in that city, and hereafter only evening newspapers will be allowed to be published.

It has been found that a goose can stand the weather until the thermometer goes to 64 degs. below zero. Then her feathers won't save her. Wild ducks can go 12 degs. lower and come out on top.

Aunt Til Ruley, a colored woman, who lives in Marion county, Ky., is said to be 121 years old. She recently walked from her home to Lebanon and back, twenty-eight miles, to attend a circus.

The discovery and utilization of natural gas has proved a powerful stimulus to the manufacture of iron pipes and tubes in this country. There are now 2,300 miles of mains in the United States for conveying natural gas.

The oldest incorporated business concern in the world is the Hudson Bay company, which has had an existence of 225 years. The headquarters of the company are at Winnipeg, Man., and the bulk of the stock is held in England.

Drawing room cars from the United States have been placed on the Chilean railway between Valparaiso and Santiago. It is found to be very difficult to prevent passengers from smoking in them, although a smoking car has been added.

M. Jovis, a French aeronaut, is said to be building an air ship in which he proposes to attempt to cross the Atlantic to New York this fall. It is to be called the Atlantic, and will be 200 feet high, with a cubic measurement of nearly 100,000 feet.

An envelope that cannot be opened and resealed without showing that it has been tampered with has been invented in England. The flap is cut so long that it laps over on to the front side, and after being sealed, the postage stamp is put over the end of the flap.

The Chinese are making such large demands upon soap that in time they may rank among the clean nations. The importation of foreign soap has increased 133 per cent. in five years and 800 per cent. more is wanted now than was sought after ten years ago.

A novel electric railway has been completed, running from the shore of Lake Lucerne over a bed cut in the solid rock to the summit of the Burgenstock, 1,330 feet up. It has a gradient of from 32 to 58 per cent. The electricity is generated by a water wheel in the River Aar.

Dr. Donald C. Hood has collected many facts relating to the use of salicylic acid for rheumatism. Of 728 patients treated with salicylates 523 were relieved of their pains within seven days, whereas of 612 patients treated by other methods only 140 were relieved within the same time.

Quill toothpicks come largely from France, which possesses the largest factory in the world. This factory, which is located near Paris, was originally started to make quill pens, but when these went out of use the proprietor turned it into a toothpick mill, the present annual output of which is 20,000,000 quills.

The highest point at which regular meteorological observations are made appears to be in the Andes in Peru, at a height of 14,300 feet. Harvard college has a weather observatory on Mount Lincoln, in Colorado, at a height of 14,297 feet, and part way up the mountain is another station, 13,500 feet above sea level.

In cleaning out the lower levels of the caves at Dordogne, in France, there were found a great many oyster shells piled in such a manner as to show that the Neanderthal man used the bivalve as a common article of food. The oyster is thus demonstrated to be the oldest domesticated delicacy known to man. These relics are estimated to be over 60,000 years old.

The average watch is composed of 175 different pieces, comprising upward of 2,400 separate and distinct operations in its manufacture. The balance has 18,000 beats or vibrations per hour, 12,960,000 in thirty days, 157,680,000 in one year; it travels 1 43-100 inches with each vibration, which is equal to 9 3/4 miles in twenty-four hours, 232 1/2 miles in thirty days, or 3,558 1/2 miles in one year.

There were 19,912 patents issued last year, and of these but 1,083 were granted to southerners. Texas led the southern states, a patent being granted for every 6,000 Texans. Florida came next. Mississippi's ratio was one patent for every 25,140 of her population. Alabama, in spite of the recent great mechanical development of the state, was credited with but 54 inventions in the year.

Larions Smith, who recently died in Vermont at the age of 92, is thought there to have been the oldest soldier in the civil war. In 1863 he enlisted in company I, Twelfth Vermont volunteers, being at that time 67 years old. He didn't look like it, being remarkably strong and vigorous, and at the time of his death didn't appear to be over 60 years old. The Iowa Graybeards had some pretty old men in the ranks, but it's doubtful if any was as old as Larions.

CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE.

An Indiana man carried an egg in his pocket until the chicken was hatched.

There is a dog at Seymour, Ind., who will look at a clock and then put his paw on the exact hour as marked on a card.

A physician of Missouri announces that he will not take a female patient unless he can order the costume as well as the medicine.

It is said that there are now orders ahead in the shops of Paris and London for all the golden hair that can be purchased in the next five years.

At Springfield, Mass., a negro butler carried a coin on a silver salver to an organ grinder in the front yard of a residence. There's nothing like style.

A sparrow with white wings leads a flock of 100 of the brown species at Rondout, N. Y. It is treated with great deference by its companions, who follow all its movements at a respectful distance.

Succi, the Italian faster, who claims to possess an elixir which renders food unnecessary, has just finished a fast of thirty days at Barcelona, Spain. He walked, fenced and slept during his foodless month and retained his health and strength.

A letter received at the Boston postoffice the other day was addressed to "Mrs. Blank, Boston, Bucksbury, Warren street, Dartmouth." A smart clerk translated the address. "Bucksbury" meant "Roxbury," and "Dartmouth oteal" was intended for "Hotel Dartmouth."

George Macomber, of Baltimore, wanted very much to see Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, and being rather hard up he walked from Baltimore to Washington, slept for two nights in trees, saw the show and was then sent home to his relatives by the police. George is 14 years old.

Joe Patrick, of Delavan, Wis., married his mother-in-law, Mrs. Casperwich, and brought about a very complex state of things. He thus becomes stepfather to his former wife. He was formerly the son of his present wife; being the son, he becomes the brother of the old lady's daughter (his former wife), and also a father-in-law to himself.

A curious ferry boat is building for the river Clyde at Glasgow. Instead of requiring movable landing stages or bridges to meet the rise and fall of the tide, the deck of the boat itself will be movable carried on six hydraulic elevators, by which it can be raised or lowered. The boat will be a double ended, 150 feet long, of 55 feet beam, and 12 feet 6 inches draught.

During the supper following a Japanese wedding in New York a servant in gorgeous livery appeared, carrying a kettle. It had two spouts, and the bride and groom knelt and drank simultaneously, each from a spout. The bride then lifted her veil. Her father thereupon came forward and presented the groom with a gift, and the groom's father did likewise with the bride.

WHAT THEY ARE WORTH.

Ada Rehan is worth \$150,000.
Agnes Booth is worth \$100,000.
Rosina Vokes is worth \$100,000.
Kate Claxton is worth \$125,000.
Edwin Booth is worth \$1,000,000.
Nellie McHenry is worth \$40,000.
Mary Anderson is worth \$250,000.
Maggie Mitchell is worth \$100,000.
Joseph Jefferson is worth \$500,000.
Helena Modjeska is worth \$200,000.
Fanny Davenport is worth \$150,000.
Lawrence Barrett is worth \$725,000.
Mrs. D. P. Bowers is worth \$150,000.
Mrs. Lily Langtry is worth \$550,000.
Oliver Dond Byron is worth \$750,000.
Clara Louise Kellogg is worth \$300,000.
Mrs. Thomas W. Keene is worth \$100,000.
Augustin Daly, New York, is worth \$200,000.
Henry C. Miner, New York, is worth \$300,000.
A. M. Palmer, New York, is worth \$400,000.
Tony Pastor, New York, is worth \$300,000.
Mrs. Crabtree (Lotta's mother) is worth \$800,000.

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Fanny Davenport's company have purchased, as a souvenir for their star, a necklace made of rare sea shells.

Mrs. Langtry asserts that she loves to mend her own clothes. It may be remarked that her clothes are worth mending.

Emile Zola, who is anxious to become a member of the French academy, has allowed his hair to grow long after the fashion of Alphonse Daudet.

Mme. Janish, the well known actress, who has played several times in Boston, is the wife of Count Arco, the new German minister at Washington.

Miss Mary Anderson bestows a great deal of attention on her coiffure, which is always of historic correctness. Mrs. Langtry has a different fashion of hair dressing for every role.

W. J. Scanlan will make a twelve weeks' tour of England, Ireland and Scotland. He will close his present engagement at the Globe theatre, Boston, April 6, and sail the following Tuesday for Liverpool.

A Spanish opera company, organized in Madrid, will arrive in San Francisco in January next. The organization includes seventy-five performers, and the repertory will consist of Italian, French and Spanish opera.

Ilma de Murska, the Hungarian nightingale, who startled the musical world some years ago with the exquisite quality of her voice, is now living in a single, poorly furnished room on Washington square, New York, in an impoverished condition.

Mary Anderson has lately paid a visit to Lord Tennyson. The poet received her kindly, and during her visit she was appointed high priestess of his lordship's pipe. She filled and lighted it for him, and had conferred upon her the title of "Ministering Angel of Tobacco."

Tracklaying on the Portage extension has ceased for the present. The track is now within a few miles of Headingly.

WITH THE HUMORISTS.

Bill Nye Gives a Few Points—His Backgammon History.

The following letter, written in a nervous, cramped hand, on an empty stomach, with red ink, was received some months ago, but politics and other matters of greater importance, yielding more money than literature, have crowded out an earlier reply. I do not use the full name, which is that of a young woman, I judge. At least, her first name is Jennie, and, as nearly as one may be able to approximate one's age by simply knowing one's name, I should say that she was no doubt 16 years of age on the 1st day of last April.

HUMPHREY MINN AUG 12 1888—DEAR SIR—Will you please tell me what would be the price for a good sized book not to large nor not very small now this is just one that I have commenced to write myself and I think it is going to be a very good one. Please to tell me where I could get it printed and also all you know about it as I am very proud of this one plan be so kind as to not mention this in closed flint stamp for a answer. Please to oblige me I am Yours truly Please to address it to me at St Vincent in care of Mr. Theobald Brown as I am here now Yours Should I write it on both sides of the paper it being so you can tear it out and turn it over P. S. The name of it is The Folly of Blackeyed Nell—The Second Daughter

The Brenet Flirt.

Replying to this long neglected letter, I would say briefly, yet succinctly and even tersely, that much would depend upon the size of the book. There is a tremendous call this season for an eight ounce book, with small decks of foam on it.

Can you write such a book? Can you write a book full of implied and expressed passion? Can you churn up the great depths of human nature and shorten the longing which one may have for another heart against which to throb? Can you do this and still go on with your primary studies at Humboldt? Can you prepare such a work and still get your spelling lessons every day?

I do not know why you should have referred the matter to me, however. I would rather refrain from giving advice in matters of literature as a general thing, for I am not a regular litterateur. I could not write a book about "The Brenet Flirt" to save my life. Writing passionate things in red ink, on both sides, I regard as a gift. I cannot do it.

I once published a work in two volumes which sold well and is still meeting with an excellent sale both in this country and in Europe. It was also well received by the critics; at least nobody said anything disparaging of it, and it has helped many a one to pass a pleasant evening, as I know. It consisted of two large volumes of history, being a history of the war, in two volumes. Struck with the wonderful paucity of war history, I prepared these two volumes in neat black and gold muslin and beveled boards. When closed the work was ornamental, and when opened it became a backgammon board.

Where others had been in the habit of putting word painting, and October haze, and the odor of crushed watermelon, and the holl of being miles and miles away from the parents of one you deeply love and who is with you in the heart of two forest and all that, I did not put anything at all. Where a modern author might have written things which might have caused the rather questionable career of Don Juan, by contrast, to read like the loves of a snow man, I just left the reader to invent his own wicked thoughts as he went along. In this way, and by reinforcing the corners by means of zinc shanks on the inside, I knew that when the critics jumped on it they would not hurt it.

To this I attribute what little literary success I may have attained, and that is the reason I speak of it to you. But times are changing and you must keep up with the times. See, for instance, how the snut has been eradicated from comedy and humor, and how it has been gently but firmly retained by romance. Even the bright but doubtful jokes of war times, twenty years ago, could not find a place in print or on the stage now, and further back than that we find many, many little bon mots which could only be found now in a congressional committee room or a late novel.

I congratulate comedy, Jennie, and I am sorry for you literary people. But you can do just as you think best. If you are writing a book for the market, you have got a good subject. It conveys the idea of just enough wickedness so that, if properly handled, the book will be very much talked about and therefore sold in great quantities. I sincerely hope that your name will soon be a household word and that your book will not only be a great success here in New York, but that every farmer in Minnesota will be using it on his potato bugs next summer.—Bill Nye in New York World.

A Discriminative Taste.

Tom was reading a book in which each chapter was headed by a quotation from some poet. Many of these quotations were marked "Shakespeare" and others "Old Ballad." These scraps of poetry interested Tom greatly, and he remarked that "Shakespeare could beat Old Ballad writing all to pieces," thereby showing that his discrimination was ahead of his information.—New York World.

NICKNAMES OF STATESMEN.

"St. Jerome" is Senator Edmunds' nickname.

John Sherman is known as "Honest John Sherman."

The Ohio senator will be recognized as "Coal Oil Payne."

Weller, of Ohio, got the name of "Camelity Weller" in congress.

Massachusetts boasts of "Grandfather Hoar" and "Grandmother" Dawes.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, is known as the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

"Uncle Dick" will be recognized by every Illinoisian as meaning Governor Oglesby.

"Our Own Evans" is the affectionate way in which New Yorkers refer to their senior senator.

When Belford, from Colorado, was in the senate, he was known as the "Red Headed Rooster of the Rockies."

the Assembly even if he was willing and if they wished it?

Mr. Cayley: There is nothing against the Lieutenant-Governor sitting with us if he wishes.

Mr. Oliver: There is still another question—would he be willing to do so?

Mr. Cayley: I have not the slightest doubt he would come and sit in Council with us the same as Mr. Dewdney did.

Mr. Turriff: If we are going to take the power out of the hands of the Advisory Board we have wasted much time in electing them. As long as they cannot exist without our consent—our backing—I think the clause is quite satisfactory as it is.

It will be very inconvenient to have to wait for the meeting of the Assembly before any executive act can be performed.

Mr. Tweed: As I take it, the Advisory Board is not in any way responsible to this House. Under the Act establishing this Assembly the only power given to the Advisory Board is to advise His Honor on matters of finance. If they have any other power we would like to know what it is. I can see how, unless the Advisory Board are going to remain in Regina the greater portion of the year, the term "Lt.-Governor-in-Council" can apply. If the Lt.-Governor wishes to hold himself responsible to this Assembly it should be settled at once. It is in his power to be a potentate or a responsible Governor. He has chosen to consult with the Assembly. Then let us have it so settled.

Mr. Justice Richardson asked if members were not drifting away from the question. When they were revising the ordinance this question arose and they decided that the Lt.-Governor must have something to fall back on—somebody to advise him. They therefore put in the Advisory Council as a sort of intermediate power. The term only occurred in a few places—he believed in only four ordinances—in cases where it would not do to wait for the Assembly to meet. The four cases mentioned were, the taking of securities from public officers, in the billiard table ordinance, in the appointment of members to the Board of Education and of a Queen's Printer.

Mr. Cayley thought the Advisory Board had not that knowledge of the whole Territories that would fit them to decide who should be members of the Board of Education. The Assembly could advise His Honor, who was a stranger in the Territories, on this question better than the Advisory Board, which would only be summoned to meet there at stated periods the same as the Assembly.

After some discussion by Messrs. Richardson and Cayley, the latter withdrew his motion.

Mr. Oliver said this question should be distinctly decided, once for all. It seemed to be the opinion that it was within their rights to say that the Lieutenant-Governor should take the Assembly into his confidence on all executive acts. Those of the Members who were jealous of their rights—responsible for the fulfillment of the duties the people had imposed upon them, desired to have some control over executive acts, over those acts which the people had entrusted them to perform. If, under the Advisory Board, all those executive acts would be carried out satisfactorily, that was all they wanted. For his part he could place the fullest confidence in the Advisory Board, and thoroughly believed all executive acts would be carried out under their advice and consent, to the satisfaction of the Assembly. He quoted Sir John Macdonald to prove that the Board was fully responsible to the House. This eminent authority stated that in case the Assembly does not agree with the acts of the Advisory Council, it has the final resort of refusing its assent to any recommendation of the Governor and his Advisory Board. If they accepted the words of this high authority—the framer of the Act establishing this body—"then," said the speaker, "we have responsible government."

If it is true that he who controls the purse controls everything, then we who control the purse in the hands of the Advisory Board, have all the other powers if we desire to

use them. We should, in my humble opinion, be foolish to choose the more inconvenient form when we can attain the same end by the more convenient."

Dr. Brett thought they should decide the question at once. He did not understand that because the Advisory Board were advisors on finance they were advisors on other matters of legislation. He said legally the Board could exist without the consent of the House, because they were not appointed by the House but by the Lieutenant-Governor, although it was true he had asked their advice in selecting the members.

A long discussion then occurred between Mr. Justice Richardson and Dr. Brett, and other Members, and Mr. Ross concluded the debate by pointing out that it was only in minor matters, such as the appointment of a Queen's Printer, that the Lieutenant-Governor acted by the advice of his Advisors. For his part he thought they should be glad it was arranged that the Lieutenant-Governor with his Advisors, and not the Lt.-Governor himself, should carry out the ordinances.

Messrs. Betts and Sutherland moved the clause carry, which was agreed to, and the committee rose.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The debate which took place on the liquor question was the longest and ablest of the session. Mr. Turriff's resolution, seconded by Mr. Oliver was:

"That in the opinion of this Assembly it is advisable to take a vote of the people to ascertain if a prohibitory or a license law is desired in the Territories."

He said the Territories looked to this Assembly to take action, and as far as he knew, both parties wished for a vote.

Mr. Haultain, in a very able speech, totally opposed the principle of the resolution and argued that the question ought to have been brought directly before the constituencies. He moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Betts.

"That all the words 'toat' be left out and the following inserted instead thereof: 'Whereas in the opinion of this Assembly the present liquor law in force in the Territories is unsatisfactory and ineffective, and

"Whereas although this Assembly favors the introduction of a high license law in preference to any prohibitory system, yet it is expedient that the whole question should be submitted to a vote of the people of the several judicial districts

1; 'Resolved that in the opinion of this Assembly provision should be made by the Dominion authorities at the approaching session of parliament for submitting the question of prohibition or license to a vote of the people to be taken in the several judicial districts;

2. 'Subject to the result of such vote power to deal with the liquor question similar to that enjoyed by Provinces under the B. N. A. Act, should be given to the Legislative Assembly of the N. W. T.'"

Mr. Oliver, in the course of an able speech, spoke from a strong temperance view, and with great force of argument.

Mr. Betts said he had never heard the arguments so ably put as by the two previous speakers; he spoke in favor of a license law, which he believed was the only true temperance principle.

Mr. Richardson supported the original motion, and replied to the accusation of Mr. Haultain that the members had shirked the question.

Mr. Davidson was in favor of the motion. The people of Assiniboia wanted a vote and whatever the result was, would respect it.

Mr. Sutherland favored a vote by provisional districts and said it was impossible to buy a glass of whiskey in Fort Qu'Appelle.

Mr. Ross spoke in favor of a vote of the people and in reply to Mr. Haultain did not think it necessary to run his head against a snag by advocating either license or prohibition.

The debate then adjourned.

Dr. Brett brought up the question of memorializing the Dominion Government as to alleged depredations by Indians at Morley, but the

sense of the Assembly was that no representations should be made because the Indian stories had no foundation.

In the evening several spectators were present, among them several ladies.

After some minor business the debate was resumed.

Mr. Haultain withdrew his amendment and Mr. Cayley moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Tweed, that the following words be added to Mr. Turriff's motion. "That in the event of such a vote not being taken, it is the opinion of this Assembly that a stringent license system be introduced into the N. W. T."

He made a speech strongly in favor of a license system.

Mr. See rd in the course of his speech, expressed himself as a believer in license, but that a vote of the people must be taken.

Mr. Thorburn made a speech supporting the motion and prohibition and replying to Mr. Haultain's speech.

Mr. Hoey strongly opposed the permit system and believed the Dominion Government should take a vote.

M. Tweed seconded M. Cayley's amendment and attacked the original motion; he spoke for a license system.

Mr. Reaman was satisfied with the present law, but if a change was to be made a vote should be taken.

Mr. Jelly was for the original motion and favoured a speedy vote.

Mr. Clinkskill replied to Mr. Haultain and thought the amendment was a veiled attempt to get them to vote for license.

After Messrs. Turriff and Oliver had replied the question was put.

The amendment was lost by 14 to 6.

The motion was carried by a similar vote.

House adjourned shortly before ten o'clock.

—Christmas cards and all foreign Christmas papers are completely put in the shade in Canada this year by the grandest Christmas paper ever published. Those who know, say the Christmas number of the Montreal Star will take the public completely by storm. For sending away to friends and to preserve at home it will be the most taking thing ever seen in this country or in Europe either.

The License Law works in a good many places. The Renfrew Mercury of last week says:—There was more beastly drunkenness visible on the streets on Wednesday evening—Fair night—than in almost a year under the Scott Act. Men, in couples, in several places on Main St., were wallowing in the mud, like hogs. This may seem strong but it is true.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

ABSTRACT of statement of Election Expenses incurred by and on behalf of the

HON. E. DEWDNEY,

Elected Member of Parliament at the Late Election in Assiniboia East.

Horse Hire and travelling expenses.....	\$ 40.00
Printing and Advertising.....	113.30
Sundries.....	25.0

Total..... \$178.00

R. DUNDAS STRONG, Agent, Qu'Appelle.

JOHN HEWILL, Returning Officer, Nov. 23, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society, will be held in pursuance of the Ordinances,

ON MONDAY, the 3rd DEC., 1888,

At 3 p. m., in McLane's hall, to elect officers for the ensuing year and receive reports and accounts for the present year.

By order,

W. SYME REDPATH, Sec. Treas.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the non-receipt of grants from the Dominion Government, the Northwest Assembly and the South Qu'Appelle municipal council in aid of the funds of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society payments of prizes have again to be postponed. On receipt of these grants cheques will be sent by post to the different prize winners.

Dated the 19th day of Nov. 1888.

Signed,

LESLIE GORDON, 1st Vice-Pres.

W. SYME REDPATH, Sec. Treas.

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That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain,

Whether Internal or External, Perry Davis' Pain Killer should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop and Mill, on every Farm, and in every Household, ready for immediate use, not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, etc., but for Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, sudden Colds, Chills, Neuralgia, etc., etc. Sold everywhere. Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited.

Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

—Take THE PROGRESS from now till January 1st, 1890, for only one dollar.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa till noon, on Friday, 23rd November next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January next:

Atlantic and Railway Station, three times per week, computed distance five-eighty-eighths of a mile.

Brandon and Pelee, once per week, computed distance 20 miles.

Brandon and Rapid City, six times per week, computed distance 20 miles.

Calgary and Mosquito Creek, once per week, computed distance 56 miles.

Edmonton and Stonewall, once per week, computed distance 25 miles.

Fairbairn and Wapella, once per week, computed distance 16 miles.

Fort McLeod and New Oxyley, once per week, computed distance 28 miles.

Gristwood Station and Viola Dale, once per week, computed distance 42 miles.

Knights and Puckahn, fortnightly, computed distance 25 miles.

Maiborough and Moose Jaw, once per week, computed distance 14 miles.

Prince Albert and Puckahn, once per week, computed distance 23 miles.

Turtle Mountain and Whitewater Railway Station, three times per week, computed distance 2 miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts, may be seen and blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices at the termini of the respective routes, and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,

Post Office Inspector,

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Winnipeg, 15th Oct., 1888.

Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to cancel that portion of his Order of the 19th day of July last, whereby a sitting of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, was appointed to be held at Fort Qu'Appelle, on Tuesday, the 14th day of November next, and to order that the sittings of the Supreme Court for the said District shall be held as usual in the town of Regina on the days and at the places therein set forth, to-wit:

Fort Qu'Appelle, on the 14th Nov. 1888.

Regina, Monday, 25th Nov. 1888.

By Command,

Lt. Governor.

By Command,

Lt. Governor.

By Command,

Lt. Governor.

By Command,

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Lt. Governor.

By Command,

Lt. Governor.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Milder.
—Thawing yesterday.
—See program of Concert.
—Mr. Bulvea expects to receive a carload of new furniture in a few days.
—Jack Frost has now too tight a grip to leave any chance for an Indian Summer.
—The Hon. Senator Hardisty, of Edmonton, passed through here on Friday last on a visit to the Fort.
—Collector J. E. Starr starts on his round next Monday. His mission is to gather in the municipal and school taxes.
—There will be service in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, the 25th inst., conducted by the Revd. A. Robson, of Fort Qu'Appelle.

—Mr. J. M. Creamer, V. S., of Regina, will pay his fortnightly visit here on Tuesday next, the 27th inst. He will be found at the Leland.

—Mr. H. A. Axford returned last week from Winnipeg, whither he had accompanied Mrs. Axford on her way to Ottawa to visit friends and relatives in that district.

—The People's Theatre Co. showed last night, and will show this evening and tomorrow evening in the immigrant building. The citizens should patronize the concert this (Friday) evening and keep their money in the town.

—Considerable interest is being manifested in the forthcoming sale of lands for taxes due this municipality. The sale takes place at McLane's Hall, on Wednesday, the 19th December, at 14 o'clock. The list of lands is advertised in the Regina Leader.

—We are pleased to announce that Rev. G. Daniels, of Regina, a deservedly popular speaker, has consented to deliver his lecture on "Oliver Goldsmith" in the Methodist Church of this town on Friday evening, the 30th inst. Tickets—25c. Proceeds to be applied to parsonage fund.

—A meeting will be held in McLane's Hall on Tuesday evening next, at 20 o'clock, for the purpose of deciding whether it is advisable to form a joint stock company for the erection and management of a skating and curling rink. A committee appointed at a former meeting will submit estimates, available sites, and other particulars. As this is a laudable undertaking it is important that there should be a full meeting.

—The appeal against the judgment of the magistrates on the prairie fire case against the C. P. R. will be tried before Judge Richardson at Regina on Tuesday next. One ground for appeal among others is that the N.W. ordinance conflicts with powers conferred by the Dominion Parliament on the C.P.R.Co. It is the duty of the Lt. Governor to employ counsel to defend the ordinance, and the decision of his magistrates. It cannot be expected that they will do so.

—The concert to be held this evening in the Methodist church, promises to be an excellent one, and deserves the patronage of all. The following is the program: Glee, "O! Who will o'er the Downs so free." The Choir; reading, "Roast Pig," Mr. R. D. Strong; song, "Going to Market," Mrs. J. E. Guerin; Dialogue, "Bo Peep," The Children; song, "The Young Men of Ware," Mr. J. P. Jones; Organ solos, "Home Sweet Home," Mrs. Bulvea; song, "Come Birdie Come," Mrs. Marwood; reading, "A Faithful Friend," Rev. A. Andrews; song, "In Sheltered Vales," Miss Boyce; duet, "When Night Comes o'er the Plain," Mrs. Bulvea and Mrs. Marwood; Recitation, "Rubenstein, Piano Playing," Mr. J. P. Jones; song, "Trusty and True," J. H. Jagger; Glee, "Auld Lang Syne," the Choir; "God Save the Queen." Tickets 25 cent. Proceeds in aid of hospital.

—Remember the concert this evening in the Methodist church.

—Owing to the non-receipt of the various grants, the payment of the prizes awarded by the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society is still further postponed.

—At the Queen's: W. Powell, C. G. Boothe, B. Roe, Sinaluta; C. E. Downing, Pheasant Plains; S. Acton, Wolseley; W. Saunders, Brandon; W. H. Stephens and wife, Indian Head; C. M. Briler, agent Peoples' Theatre Co, Dakota; W. Chilcott, F. A. Lyons, L. C. McGregor, Fred. Atcheson, W. Saunders, Winnipeg; R. Scott, Alex. Boyd, Indian Head.

—At the Leland: T. V. Carter, Montreal; P. Ripstein, E. H. Beeston, W. S. Burns, W. B. Dalton, Winnipeg; J. H. Hargrave, London, William Fuljames, Oshawa; W. Wall, Toronto; J. Thorburn, D. McDonald, A. McDonald, J. M. W. McKenzie, A. Larocque, Fort Qu'Appelle; J. Breadon, Rev. G. Daniels, J. Morrison, Regina; C. Johnston, Touchwood Hills; Rev. Father Germain, Wood Mountain; D. McDougall, A. Berard, Okanagan Mission; L. Larocque, Senator Hardisty, Edmonton; R. N. Toms and family, File Hills; W. A. B. Fishleigh, Indian Head; George McCullough, Portage La Prairie.

—On Tuesday evening last an impromptu meeting of a number of our citizens was held at the Leland House to consider the advisability of forming a joint stock company for the erection of a skating and curling rink. After some discussion as to probable cost, suitable site, and mode of operation, a committee was appointed to prepare plans, obtain estimates, ascertain what sites are available, and make propositions as to mode of operation, and report at a meeting to be held in McLane's Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 27th inst., at 20 o'clock. It was estimated that a good building could be erected for about \$1,000 and that it would be a good investment, as it was thought it could be so managed as to return a good interest for the money invested, besides very materially reducing the price of season tickets. It is therefore desirable that all who possibly can should attend the meeting on Tuesday evening next.

SCHOOL MEETING.

The annual school meeting of the Qu'Appelle public school district, was held in the school house on the 10th inst. Mr. A. N. Wismer was re-elected trustees. The accounts of the Board were submitted by the Sec.-Treas., and were on motion referred to James Weidman, who was appointed auditor. The accounts and books were found correct. The following is the financial statement of the Board:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last year.....	\$ 23.76
Receipts from N. W. Council.....	1000.25
Receipts from Municipal Council.....	353.75
Total Receipts.....	\$1377.76
EXPENDITURE.	
1st Payment on Delinquent acct \$	288.00
Salary of D. S. McCannell.....	670.00
Salary of Miss Falls.....	100.00
Salary of Miss Bulvea.....	150.00
Cash paid Jno. Grievie as caretaker and for sawing wood.....	55.95
Cash paid E. Wimmer as per Bill	16.78
Cash paid H. B. Gordon for wood	35.00
Cash paid L. W. Mulholland for wood.....	15.50
Cash paid A. Hollingshead for gas.....	40.
Telegram and Express on Deb. money.....	.85
Cash paid Free Presses per Bill	1.50
Cash paid Sec.-Treas. for service	25.00
Total Expenditure.....	\$1358.98
Balance on hand as per statement	18.78

REV. GEO. DANIELS,
OF REGINA, WILL DELIVER A
LECTURE
ON
FRIDAY, NOV. 30, '88,

At 8 o'clock, p. m., in the Methodist Church. Subject: "Oliver Goldsmith." Proceeds in aid of Methodist organ fund.

LOST

STRAYED from the College on Nov. 6th one large, white, sow pig. Any information leading to the recovery of the above, will be thankfully received by
JOHN BARNESLEY,
Qu'Appelle.

Nov. 15, 1888.

LOADED

BUT NOT

Dangerous.

My shelves are loaded with one of the Largest and Most Complete Stock of Goods that ever came to Wolseley in any one season, consisting of:

Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Hardware. Crockery, Glassware, Etc.

AND MUST BE UNLOADED

Before the First of January next, and in order to accomplish this I have decided to offer special inducements from this date until the 24th day of December next inclusive.

During my recent visit to Ontario I devoted a large portion of my time in ransacking the wholesale markets for the best values that Cash could procure and am now prepared to take a front seat in the Northwest Markets.

I am determined to have my share of the trade tributary to Wolseley if Low Prices, Good Goods and Variety of Choice, will bring the Crowd, feeling confident, from the very large and varied Stock that I carry, that each customer will be able to get every reasonable want supplied and at such prices as ought to cause every customer to go home rejoicing well assured that they have got

The Best Value that Could be Had for the Money. WHY DO I MAKE THIS ASSERTION?

FIRST.—Because my long experience in the business enables me to know how and where to buy to the very best advantage.

SECONDLY.—A large portion of my Stock was bought for Cash or on 30 days time only, thereby saving the discount. This is a telling advantage over the person who has to pay large sums in the way of interest to the wholesale dealers.

THIRDLY (the keystone).—I am satisfied with a reasonable profit, can afford to take as small a profit as my neighbors and

Don't Allow Anyone to Undersell me in any Legitimate way if I Know it.

Two Handsome Presents

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

FIRST—A LADY'S HANDSOME HUNTING-CASE SOLID GOLD WATCH

Purchased from one of the most reliable wholesale firms in Toronto, valued at \$33.00. This present will be given to the person purchasing the largest amount of goods for Cash or produce from the date of this advertisement until the 24th day of Dec. next inclusive.

SECOND—AN ELEGANT SILVER CRUET

Will be given to the person who guesses nearest to the number of beans, contained in a jar which will be on exhibition. Any person purchasing \$10.00 worth of goods, will be entitled to a guess. There will be a committee appointed to put the beans into the jar which will be sealed and not opened until Christmas Eve. No one not even the committee, will know the number of beans put into the jar until the seal is broken on the evening of the 24th Dec. Parties competing for this present, will have their names and number registered in a book kept for that purpose.

Parties competing for the Gold Watch, will please take a bill for every purchase they make at the time of purchase. Send or bring them in on or before the 24th December. A day or two must be allowed to sum up the amounts. Every customer must be his own accountant, as by their bill returned I am to ascertain the party entitled to the present.

Persons purchasing produce such as wholesale dealers, will not be allowed to compete for the above prizes.

50,000 BS OF PORK WANTED

For which the highest Market Price in case will be paid.

T. L. BRAY, Wolseley.

Wolseley, Nov. 12, 1888.

COMING!

There will arrive within the next ten days, direct from Eastern Manufacturers, One Carload of

**Parlor Suites,
Bed-room suites,
Longes,
Easy Chairs,
Sideboards,
Tables,
Chairs of all sorts.**

These Goods will be sold at the Lowest Cash price and we would request intending purchasers to wait and give us a call. We guarantee Goods and Prices to suit every one.

G. H. V. BULYEA.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 20, 1888.

WHITING BROS

BAKERS.

Pastry Cooks, Confectioners
Caterers and Fruit Dealers.

Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Made to Order.

All who suffer from indigestion should try

**WHITING'S
WHOLE MEAL BREAD**

Our self-rising flour in 5 lbs. packets 25c

**Sale of Farm Lands
AND TOWN PROPERTY.**
In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
Now offered for the disposal of the above

Owners wishing to Realize
Are requested to send full particulars of property with lowest selling prices to
C. E. CULLEN,
Or R. DUNDAS STRONG, Agent,
Qu'Appelle Station, N. W. T.